

ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR

JOURNAL.

NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES.

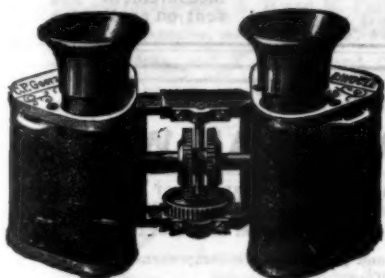
VOLUME XXXVII.—NUMBER 29.
WHOLE NUMBER 1908.

SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1900.
Copyright, 1900, by W. C. and F. P. Church.

SINGLE COPIES, FIFTEEN CENTS.
SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.

THE NEW BINOCULAR....

(THE TRIEDER.)



Small as an Opera Glass—
more powerful than the
largest Field Glass.

Send for Descriptive
Circular and Price Lists.

QUEEN & CO., OPTICAL and SCIENTIFIC
INSTRUMENT WORKS.

NEW YORK OFFICE:
59 5TH AVENUE.

1010 Chestnut St., PHILADELPHIA.

TOBIN BRONZE. NON-CORROSIVE IN SEA WATER.
Can be Forged at Cherry Red Heat.

Trade Mark. (REGISTERED.)
Round, square and Hexagon Rods
for Studs, Bolts, Nuts, etc., Pump
Piston Rods, Yacht Shafting, Rolled Sheets and Plates for Pump Linings, Condensers, Rudders,
Centre Boards, etc. Hull Plates for Yachts and Launches, Powder Press Plates.
For tensile, torsional and crushing tests see descriptive pamphlet, furnished on application.
THE ANSONIA BRASS AND COPPER COMPANY.
Sole Manufacturers. 99 JOHN STREET, NEW YORK.

BENT & BUSH

CAP MAKERS
EMBROIDERERS
LACEMEN
OUTFITTERS

Military Goods

SEND FOR CATALOGUE
387 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

American McInnes Anti-Corrosive Composition,
American McInnes Anti-Fouling Composition,
FOR BOTTOMS OF STEEL AND IRON SHIPS.

Manufactured only by **GEORGE N. CARDINER & SON,** No. 53 South Street, New York.
Used by the principal Steamship Lines.
Made in America of American Materials, and vastly superior to the English Compositions.
The Smoothest Coating where Speed is desired.

THE CALIFORNIA POWDER WORKS
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Manufacture Black, Brown Prismatic and Smokeless Powders
for the Army and Navy of the United States, and all descrip-
tions of Sporting and Blasting Powder and Dynamite, Shot-Gun
Cartridges, Black and Smokeless.

Military Ammunition.
Sporting and Target Cartridges.

Rapid-Fire

Ammunition

1-pdr. to 8-inch.



Loaded and Paper

Shells,

Wads and Primers.

Write for Price-List and Descriptive Matter.

Union Metallic Cartridge Company,

313 Broadway, New York.

Bridgeport, Conn.

FOR ARMY And NAVY USE BERTRAM'S OIL POLISH.

Is the best cleaning and polishing compound for brass and all bright metals. Proof
against sea air, and adapted to any climate. Contains no acids. Has been on the
market for years and given universal satisfaction. Highest endorsement of Navy
Officers, Engineers, etc. For particulars and prices address

BERTRAM'S OIL POLISH CO., 222 State Street, Boston, Mass.

WE ARE BUILDING **"HORNSBY-AKROYD"**
THE CELEBRATED OIL ENGINE.

"De La Vergne Refrigerating Machine Co.,
Foot of East 180th Street,
NEW YORK.

Electric Boat Company,

100 Broadway, NEW YORK.

The time to remember the staying qualities of shafts of
Fluid-Compressed Open Hearth Steel,

HYDRAULICALLY FORGED AND ANNEALED,
is when the ship is designed, not when she is rolling helplessly on the sea! Salvage will
pay the cost of the most expensive shaft many times over.

SEND TO OUR NEAREST OFFICE FOR PAMPHLET.

BETHLEHEM STEEL COMPANY.
SOUTH BETHLEHEM, PENN'A.

BRANCH OFFICES:—100 Broadway, New York; 421 Chestnut St., Philadelphia;
1433 Marquette Building, Chicago; 406-407 Perry-Payne Building, Cleveland;
340-343 Main St., Cincinnati; 601 Burlington Building, St. Louis;
430 Endicott Building, St. Paul; 726 Gravier St., New Orleans.



COMPARE WEIGHTS

WHEN YOU ARE TOLD THAT JENKINS '96 IS MORE
EXPENSIVE THAN OTHER PACKINGS.

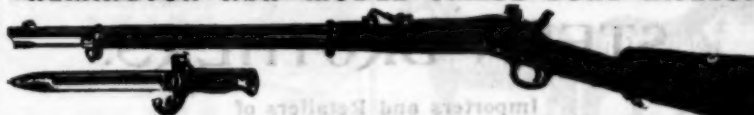
Average weight, 1/4" Jenkins '96, 11 lbs. to the square yard.

" 3/4" Red Packing, 14 " " "

At 60c. per pound "JENKINS '96" is not only very much
cheaper, but the best joint packing manufactured.

JENKINS BROS., New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago.

REMINGTON NEW MODEL SMALL BORE RIFLES.



High power and rapidity of fire combined with the simple Remington
System. Adapted to the 7 mm and other smokeless powder cartridges.
Send for illustrated catalogue.

REMINGTON ARMS CO.,

818 Broadway, New York.

ILION, N. Y.

DRIGGS-SEABURY GUN

—AND—

AMMUNITION CO.



**MACHINE,
RAPID-FIRE AND
LARGE CALIBER GUNS,**
with Mountings for all Services.

AMMUNITION OF ALL CLASSES.

Washington Office, Kellogg Building
Shops, Derby, Conn.
New York Office, 120 Liberty St.

NEWPORT NEWS SHIPBUILDING & DRY DOCK COMPANY.

WORKS AT NEWPORT NEWS, VA. (On Hampton Roads.)

Equipped with a Simpson's Basin Dry Dock, capable of docking a vessel 600 feet long, drawing 13 feet of
water at any stage of the tide. Repairs made promptly and at reasonable rates.

SHIP AND ENGINE BUILDERS.

For Estimates and further particulars address,

O. B. BROUTE, Pres't, No. 1 Broadway, New York

VESSELS OF THE U. S. ARMY.

ATHENIAN—At Manila, P. I.
 AZTEC—Manila, Feb. 23.
 BUFORD—New York to Matanzas, Feb. 24.
 BURNSIDE—New York to San Juan, Feb. 23.
 CONEMAUGH—San Francisco to Manila, Feb. 13.
 CROOK—At New York, N. Y.
 DUKE OF FIFE—Manila, P. I., to San Francisco, Feb. 9.
 FLINTSHIRE—At Manila, P. I., Jan. 23.
 GARONNE—Manila, P. I., to Seattle, Feb. 13.
 GRANT—Manila, P. I., to San Francisco, Feb. 7.
 HANCOCK—San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 23.
 INDIANA—San Francisco, Cal., to Manila, Feb. 27.
 INGALLS—At Havana, Cuba.
 KILPATRICK—San Juan to New York, Feb. 23.
 LEELANAW—San Francisco, Cal., to Manila, Feb. 13.
 LENNOX—Portland, Ore., Feb. 24.
 LOGAN—San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 9.
 McCLELLAN—San Juan, Feb. 20.
 McPHERSON—Newport News.
 MEADE—San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 4.
 PENNSYLVANIA—Manila, P. I., Feb. 24.
 PORT ALBERT—Sailed from Seattle, Wash., Jan. 19, for Manila, P. I., via Hilo, H. I.
 PORT STEPHENS—Sailed from Manila, P. I., Jan. 29, for Seattle, Wash.
 SEDGWICK—New York, Feb. 25.
 SHERIDAN—Manila, P. I., Feb. 13.
 SHERMAN—San Francisco, Cal., to Manila, Feb. 17.
 SIAM—San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 12.
 TARTAR—Manila, P. I., Feb. 7.
 THOMAS—At San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 30.
 VICTORIA (troopship)—At Manila, P. I., Jan. 6.
 VICTORIA (animals)—At Manila, Feb. 1.
 WARREN—Sailed from Manila, P. I., Jan. 24, for San Francisco, Cal., via Guam and Honolulu.
 WESTMINSTER—Manila, P. I., Feb. 6.

WRIGHT—Havana, Feb. 20.
 WYFIELD—At Manila, P. I., Jan. 4.
HOSPITAL SHIPS.
 MISSOURI—Maj. W. H. Arthur, Surg., U. S. A., in charge.
 RELIEF—Maj. Harry O. Perley, Surg., U. S. A., in charge.
 TERRY—At Havana, Cuba.
 *Chartered vessel.

In view of publicity given certain accounts of friction among the officers of the Hospital Ship "Missouri," we call attention to the following paper handed to Major Arthur, Surgeon U. S. Army, late commanding officer of the ship.

We, the undersigned, constituting, with two exceptions, the full complement of officers of the U. S. A. Hospital Ship "Missouri," during the voyage from New York to San Francisco, certify that the accounts of friction between Major William H. Arthur, in command of the ship and of ourselves, as published in the public press, are entirely without foundation. Perfect harmony and good feeling prevailed throughout the ship during the entire voyage, and we entertain for Major Arthur the highest regard and warmest friendship.

Executive Officer.
 DOUGLAS F. DUVAL, 1st Lieut. Med. Corps, U. S. A.
 CLARENCE J. MANLY, 1st Lieut. Med. Corps, U. S. A.
 JNO. J. REILLY, Actg. Asst. Surgeon, U. S. A.
 P. H. McCaul, Capt. and Quartermaster, U. S. Volunteers.
 J. C. LONG, Chief Engineer.
 W. W. BARRETT, 1st Officer.

J. H. KRUMSIECK, 2d Officer.
 N. H. WELDON, 4th Officer."

BROOKS BROTHERS, Established 1810.
 BROADWAY,
 Corner 22d St.,
 NEW YORK CITY.



Makers of . . .
Fine Uniforms
 For Officers of the
ARMY and NAVY
 For over Seventy-five
 years. . . .
 Samples, price and self-measurement blanks sent on application.

ATTENTION

of readers of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is called to valuable articles appearing in recent numbers of THE LIVING AGE—especially

"THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA," In the issue of March 10, No. 2,905

"THE INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT," and A LANCE FOR THE FRENCH,

In the issue of March 10, No. 2,906. No. 2,904 contains a paper translated expressly for the Magazine, from the German of M. von Brandt, on

The Transvaal Question from a German Point of View.

THE LIVING AGE, Published Every Saturday,

Reproduces without abridgement the most important Contributions in Foreign Periodicals—CRITICISM, FICTION, TRAVEL, INTERNATIONAL POLITICS, SCIENCE.

Indispensable to Intelligent Readers. Weekly \$6.00 a year; single numbers, 15c.
THE LIVING AGE CO., P. O. Box, 8,206, Boston, Mass.

Thrice Armed

for business is he who uses the
Remington
 Standard Typewriter.

WYCKOFF, SEAMANS & BENEDICT,
 327 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

"International" Head. Pres., Clarke Merchant (res. of Merchant & Co., Inc.)
International Sprinkler Co.
 PHILA., PA.
 Has complete WET and DRY Systems of automatic fire extinguishers. Fully endorsed by Insurance Companies.
 PROTECTED BY U. S. PATENT OFFICE.
 NOTE.—We install systems complete \$30 to 75 per cent. of insurance saved.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C.
 Successfully Prosecutes Claims.
 Late principal Examiner U. S. Pension Bureau.
 3 yrs in civil war, 15 adjudicating claims, 400 claims

STERN BROTHERS.

Importers and Retailers of

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Costumes,

Cloaks, Lingerie, Millinery,

Silks, Dress Goods, Gloves,

Upholstery and Fancy Goods,

desire to state that their various departments are at all times replete with the latest and most desirable productions of the leading European markets.

Illustrated Spring and Summer Catalogue

Ready about March 20th; mailed free on application.

Orders By Mail Receive Prompt and Careful Attention.

28 to 46 West Twenty-third Street, New York.

CAVALRY -- DRILL -- REGULATIONS.

For the government of the Army and for the observance of the Militia of the U. S. Revised edition, issued by the War Department. Leather Binding, Price \$1.00

War Department, Washington, May 13, 1896.

(Extract)—To insure uniformity throughout the Army, all cavalry exercises and maneuvers not embraced in this system are prohibited, and those herein prescribed will be strictly observed.

Daniel S. Lamont, Secretary of War.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, 39-101 Nassau St., New York

A HISTORY OF THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

By RICHARD H. TITHERINGTON.

Based upon official reports, Spanish and American and other sources of authentic information. With Diagram. 12mo. Cloth, \$1.50.

"We can say without hesitation that this is the best general history of the war yet published."—*The Philadelphia Press.*

"May be regarded as the first history with any pretensions to comprehensiveness."—*Bookseller, Newsdealer and Stationer, New York.*

D. APPLETON & CO., New York.

SCHOOLS.

CHEL TENHAM MILITARY ACADEMY.
 Pennsylvania's leading college-preparatory boarding school, under the military system. Ideally located. Illustrated catalogue.

Rev. JOHN D. SKELTON, A. M., Principal, Ogontz, Pa.

Linden Hall Seminary
 LITITZ, Lancaster Co., Pa.
 A boarding school for girls and young women, founded 1794. A safe and thorough home school. Fall term begins September 20th. For catalogue and particulars write the Principal, Rev. Chas. D. Kreider.

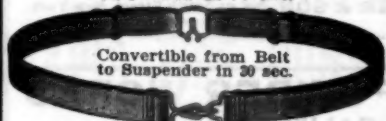
Massachusetts Inst. of Technology.
 JAMES M. CRAFTS, President.

The Institute offers four years courses in Civil, Mechanical, Mining, Electrical, Chemical and Sanitary Engineering, in Architecture, Metallurgy, Chemistry, Physics, Biology, Geology, in Naval Architecture and in General Studies. Summer courses during June and July. Special advantages are offered to college graduates. Catalogues and detailed circulars of information will be sent free on application.

H. W. TYLER, Secretary, 491 Boylston Street, Boston.

SOLDIERS, ATTENTION!

THE BLOOMER Combined Belt and Suspender
 An Invention by a Soldier for the Soldiers,
 Patented January 9 1900.



Convertible from Belt to Suspender in 30 sec.

Why is this Article what the Soldiers need?

1. It relieves the intense suffering which many soldiers undergo when continually wearing a belt.
2. It keeps the trousers from dragging and wearing out, when a blouse is worn.
3. It obviates the necessity of turning up trousers, which is unsoldierly.
4. It prevents the unsoldierly appearance given by men who keep hitching up their trousers when wearing blouses.
5. It promotes comfort and convenience in being able to change occasionally from one to the other.
6. It insures the soldier keeping that which belongs to him, because it is fastened to him.
7. It allows quick change from one to the other, when on and off duty, and off on furloughs and passes.
8. It meets a long felt want of the soldiers, and is a perfect and durable belt and suspender.

Complete belt and suspender with metal parts patented by H. J. BLOOMER, Yale Univ., New Haven, Conn., Late Private, Corporal and Second Lieutenant, Third Conn. Volunteer Infantry.

All patent rights protected by contract with The Patent Title and Guarantee Co.

Well made in Russet Leather and sent to any part of the U. S. for \$1.25 each, carriage free. Address the exclusive manufacturers.

The WM. H. WILEY & SON CO.,
 Box 10, Hartford, Conn.,

Makers of the Wiley Army Leggin, Haversacks, Shelter Tents, and other Military Equipments.

THE SMITH & WESSON REVOLVER
 Is the Best Revolver Made.

Patent Binders

FOR FILING THE

Army and Navy Journal.

By mail, post-paid, \$1.25.

Delivered at office, \$1.00.

99-101 Nassau Street, New York.

CARL FISCHER, 6 and 8 Fourth Ave., New York.
 THE WELL KNOWN SUPPLY HOUSE FOR
Music and Musical Instruments

Sole Agent for Benson & Co., Celebrated Prototype Band Instruments; Buffet (Basset & Shaffer), World Record Reed Instruments; E. Ritt-rahson, Hohen System Flutes and Piccolo; Arist Grade String Inst. and all trimmings. Most complete stock of Mexican and Foreign Music. Catalogues and price list gratis.

A REAL
GRAPHOPHONE

...FOR...
\$5.00



NO BOTHER, MUCH FUN

All the Wonders and Pleasures of a

High-Priced Talking Machine.

When accompanied by a Recorder this

Graphophone can be used to make Records.

Price with Recorder, \$7.50. Reproduces

all the standard Records. Send order and

money to our nearest office.

COLUMBIA PHONOGRAPH CO., Dept. A.J.

New York, 143-145 Broadway.

Phila., 1032 Chestnut Street.

Baltimore, 110 E. Balt. Street.

San Francisco, 723 Market Street.

Paris, 34 Boulevard des Italien.

St. Louis, 730-732 Olive Street.

Chicago, 211 State Street.

Washington, 919 Penn Avenue.

Buffalo, 313 Main Street.

Berlin, 55 Kronenstrasse.

STATIONS OF REGIMENTS.

ENGINEERS.

Engineer Battalion—Headquarters, C and D, Fort Totten, Willets Point, N. Y.; A and B, Manila; E, West Point, N. Y.

CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Headquarters and G, H, I, Fort Meade, S. D.; A, C and L, Fort Robinson, Neb.; B, Fort Russell, Wyo.; K, Fort Niobrara, Neb.; E, Fort Washakie, Wyo.; D, Fort Yates, N. D.; F, Fort Keogh, Mont.; M, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.

2d Cav.—Headquarters and A, C, D, E, F, K, L and M, Cuba; A, C, D, F, G and M, Matanzas, Cuba; I and L, Pinar del Rio, Cuba.

3d Cav.—Headquarters and A, C, D, E, F, K, L and M, Manila, P. I.; B, G, H, I, Fort Myer, Va.

4th Cav.—Headquarters, E, D, H and L, Mayaguez, P. R.; A, Arecibo; B, Adjuntas, P. R.; F, Humacao; C, San Juan; G, Alibonito; I, Ponce; K, Manati; M, Cayey.

5th Cav.—Headquarters and Troop A, Fort Riley, Kan.; B and K, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; C, Fort Logan, Colo.; E, Fort Walla Walla, Wash.; F and G, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; H, Boise Barracks, Idaho; I and L, Fort Sill, Okla. Ter.; D, Fort Reno, Okla. Ter.; M, Jefferson Bks., Mo.

6th Cav.—Headquarters and A, B, D, F, H, K, L, M, Havana, Cuba; Troops C, E, G and I, Pinar del Rio, Cuba.

7th Cav.—Headquarters, E, Nuevitas, Cuba; G, I, K, L, M, Puerto Principe, Cuba; F and H, Ciego de Avila, Cuba; A, B, C, D, Ft. Riley, Kan.

8th Cav.—Headquarters, A, B and M, Fort Grant, Ariz.; C, Fort Douglas, Utah; I and K, Fort DuChesne, Utah; E and G, Fort Apache, Ariz.; D and F, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; H and L, Fort Wingate, N. M.

9th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A and C, Manzanillo, Cuba; B, Mayari; I, K and D, Holguin; L and M, Bayamo, Cuba; E, Fort Brown, Texas; F, Fort McIntosh, Texas; G, Fort Ringgold, Texas; H, Fort Clark, Texas.

ARTILLERY.

1st Art.—Headquarters, C, M, Sullivan's Island, S. C.;

A, Egmont Key, St. Francis Bks., Fla.; B and N, Key West Bks., Fla.; D and O, Jackson Bks., La.; E, Manila;

*Light batteries.
F, Fort Screven, Tybee Island, Ga.; G, Fort San Jacinto; H and L, Fort Barranca, Fla.; I, Fort Morgan, Ala.; K, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

2d Art.—Headquarters, A, F, G, H, I, K, L, M, N, O, Havana, Cuba; B and E, Fort Monroe, Va.; C, Fort Screven, Tybee Island, Ga.; D, St. Francis Barracks, Fla.

3d Art.—Hdgrs. and A, Angel Island, Cal.; C, I and O, Presidio, California; B, Fort Flagler, Puget Sound, Washington; E, Fort Mason, Cal.; D, San Diego Barracks, California; F, Fort Riley, G, H, K and L, Manila, P. I.; M, Fort Stevens, Ore.; N, Alcatraz Island, Cal.

4th Art.—Headquarters and G, N, O, Fort Monroe, Va.; B, Fort Riley, Kan.; C, Fort Caswell, N. C.; E, North Point, Md.; F, Manila; I, Fort Trumbull, Conn.; L, Fort Dupont, Del.; M, Fort Warren, Mass.; H, Fort Mott, N. J.; D, Fort McHenry, Md.; A and K, Fort Washington, Md.

5th Art.—Headquarters, C, H, K and N, Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; B, M and O, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; E and G, San Juan, P. R.; A, I and L, Fort Hancock, N. J.; D, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; F, Manila.

6th Art.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, F, G, H, L, M, N and O, Manila; I, K, Camp McKinley, Honolulu.

7th Art.—Headquarters, C, H and I, Fort Adams, Newport, R. I.; A, Fort Greble, R. I.; L, Fort Boscum, N. Y.; D, Fort Williams, Me.; E, Fort Preble, Maine; F, Fort Banks, Mass.; G, Fort Warren, Mass.; K, Fort Schuyler, N. Y.; M, and O, Washington Barracks, D. C.; B, Fort Terry, N. Y.; N, Fort Totten, N. Y.

INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—Headquarters, E, F, G, H, Pinar del Rio, Cuba; I, K, L and M, Guanajay, Cuba; A, Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark.; B, C and D, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

2d Inf.—Headquarters, E, F, G and H (the depot battalion), Fort Thomas, Ky.; I, Sagua La Grande, Cuba; K, Trinidad, Cuba; L, Calabaz, Cuba.

3d Inf.—Headquarters, B, C, D and M, Pasa Caballo, 2d Inf.—At Manila.

4th Inf.—At Manila.

5th Inf.—The Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel, Cos. I, K, L and M, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; band and headquarters staff, Cos. F and G, Morro Castle, Santiago, Cuba; A, Cristo, Cuba; B, Baracoa, Cuba; C, Songo, Cuba; D, El Caney, Cuba; E, San Luis, Cuba; H, Guantanamo, Cuba. There is a mounted detachment of immunes from the different companies in Santiago, Cuba.

6th Inf.—Manila.
7th Inf.—Headquarters, C and H, Fort Wayne, Mich.; M, Fort Brady, Mich.; A, B, I and K, Fort St. Michael, Alaska; E and F, Fort Gibbon, Alaska; G, Fort Valdes, Alaska; D, San Carlos, A. T.; L, Fort Egbert, Alaska.

8th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, Havana, Cuba; I, K, L and M (depot battalion), Fort Snelling, Minn.

9th Inf.—At Manila.
10th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C, F, G, H, Matanzas, Cuba; D, E, Cardenas, Cuba; I, K and M, Fort Crook, Neb.; L, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.

11th Inf.—Headquarters and B, D, E, I, K and M, San Juan, P. R.; A, F, G, at Ponce, P. R.; C, Mayaguez, P. R.; H, Aguadilla, P. R.; L, Lares.

12th Inf., 13th Inf., 14th Inf.—At Manila.

15th Inf.—Headquarters and A, C, D, Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.; E, F, G, and H, Madison Barracks, N. Y.; I, K, L and M, Fort Columbus, N. Y.; B, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

16th Inf., 17th Inf., 18th Inf., 19th Inf., 20th Inf., 21st Inf., 22d Inf., 23d Inf.—At Manila.

24th Inf.—Headquarters, A, C, E, F, G, H, I, K, Manila; D, Fort Harrison, Mont.; B, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; M, Fort Wright, Wash.; L, Skaguay, Alaska.

25th Inf.—Headquarters, B, E, F, H, I, K, L, M, Manila; A, Fort Bliss, Tex.; C, D and G, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

HEADQUARTERS OF VOLUNTEER REGIMENTS.

The headquarters of all the following volunteer regiments are at Manila, where mail should be addressed: 11th Cav.; 26th, 27th, 28th, 30th, 31st, 32d, 33d, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42d, 43d, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th and 49th Inf.

Puerto Rico Battalion—Headquarters, C and D, San Juan, P. R.; A, Mayaguez; B, Ponce.

Dueber-Hampden
UP TO DATE...
American Watches.
Style as per Illustration.
14 carat Gold Filled Case, warranted for 25 years, with 17 jeweled adjustment, movement, The Dueber-Hampden Co. size, \$24.00
14 carat Gold Filled Case, warranted for 25 years, with "Hoffe Star" movement, exact size of cut, \$15.00
Made at the only factory in America, where a complete watch movement as well as Case is manufactured.
If you do not find our watches with your jeweler send for illustrated catalogue and prices to
THE DUBBER WATCH WORKS, Canton, Ohio.

ESTERBROOK'S
STEEL PENS
Leading Numbers 14, 048, 128, 130, 135, 333, 161.
For Sale by all Stationers.
THE ESTERBROOK STEEL PEN CO.,
Works, Camden, N. J. 25 John Street New York

"Buy China and Glass Right"

HIGGINS & SEITER
FINE CHINA RICH CUT GLASS
As far as price possibilities of fine china and rich cut glass are concerned, our latest catalogue can be called a "Literary Education." Full of suggestions in the way of wedding presents, anniversary testimonials, etc., as well as those things you want yourself. Ask for 10 T.
30-54 W. 22nd ST. NEW YORK


"CANADIAN CLUB" WHISKY.
DISTILLED AND BOTTLED BY
HIRAM WALKER & SONS, Limited.
Walkerville, Canada.
The age and genuineness of this whisky are guaranteed by the Excise Department of the Canadian Government by an official stamp over the capsule of every bottle.


PATENTS
WILKINSON & FISHER,
Attorneys-at-Law and Solicitors of Patents.
925-930 F St., N.W., Wash'ton, D.C.
PATENTS and TRADE MARKS secured in the U. S. and Foreign Countries. Pamphlet of Instructions furnished free on application.

If you ask
for "a bottle of ale" and get four fingers of ale and two inches of sediment in a glassful, don't kick—it's in the ale
If you want
a good, long drink, one that you can enjoy to the last drop in the bottle
Order Evans
the only ale free from dregs and sediment and the only ale that cannot be spoiled in the handling.



Quaker Oats
WITH FRUIT

THE FAMOUS BEERS
OF THE GREAT
ANHEUSER BUSCH
BREWING ASSOCIATION.
"The Original Budweiser."
"Black and Tan."
"Faust."
"Anheuser Standard."
"Pale Lager."
On sale at all Army Posts, Naval Stations, Clubs, First-class Hotels and Bars, and on all Pullman and Wagner Cars.


Soap Form in Tin Boxes.
Endorsed by the leading Professors of Dentistry in America and Europe. Prof. Vaughan, Dean of the Medical Department at Ann Arbor, says:
"Dear Sir—I have made a study of the germicidal properties of Myrrh Tooth Soap, and find that when it is thoroughly used two or three times a day, it disinfects the mouth, destroying those germs which are supposed to cause dental caries."
Dear Sir—Your Myrrh Soap is the best I ever used. I recommend it to my patients.
Ask your Commissary for it.

"PERFECTION"
AIR MATTRESSES
For CAMP, BARRACKS, SHIP and HOME.

May be laid on ground, or deck insuring a comfortable bed free from dampness. No moisture can penetrate. Made for use in all climates. Light and portable—when deflated can be rolled up and packed in a small space.
CAMP MATTRESSES with or without pillow attached. Send for catalogue.
Mechanical Fabric Co.,
Manufacturers of High Class Rubber Goods.
Provide r.c.e., R.I.

NORTON & CO.
BANKERS,
Wheeling, W. Va.
LOANS NEGOTIATED. Correspondence Solicited with Officers of the Army and Navy.
THE SMITH & WESON REVOLVER is the Best Revolver Made.

The Ideal Army & Navy Dentifrice
WRIGHT'S ANTISEPTIC MYRRH TOOTH SOAP AND TOOTH POWDER.

In handy packages. It does not spill.
Endorsed by the leading Professors of Dentistry in America and Europe. Prof. Vaughan, Dean of the Medical Department at Ann Arbor, says:
"Dear Sir—I have made a study of the germicidal properties of Myrrh Tooth Soap, and find that when it is thoroughly used two or three times a day, it disinfects the mouth, destroying those germs which are supposed to cause dental caries."
Dear Sir—Your Myrrh Soap is the best I ever used. I recommend it to my patients.
Dr. C. J. Whitaker, Fendleton, Oregon.
Write for Samples.
CHARLES WRIGHT & CO., Detroit, Mich., U. S. A.
Powder Form. In Tin Cans.

LAST DAYS of the
Exhibition of the
Superb PAINTINGS
From the collection of
M. ED. BRANDUS,
to which have been added to-day masterpieces of DIAZ, DAUBIGNY and the most important COROT now for sale in this country.
JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,
516 Chestnut St. PHILADELPHIA.
HIGHEST AWARDS, WORLD'S FAIR, 1893.

FRANK MILLER'S
HARNESS DRESSING
Unequaled for use on MILITARY EQUIPMENTS, SADDLERS, HARNESS, Etc. Gives a beautiful finish, will not peel, smut or crack by handling. Sold everywhere.
THE FRANK MILLER CO.
549 and 551 W. 26th St., NEW YORK CITY.

THE
Real Estate Trust Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
S. E. Cor. Chestnut and Broad Sts.
CAPITAL, . . . \$1,000,000
SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, \$600,000.
Receives Deposits of Money payable by check, and allows interest thereon. Collects Interest, Dividends and Income of all kinds whatsoever.
Receives for safe keeping Securities and other valuables, and rents Safe Deposit Boxes in Burglar Proof Vaults. Buys, sells and leases Real Estate in Philadelphia and its vicinity. Assumes general charge and management of Real and Personal Estates.
Executes Trusts of every description under the appointment of Courts, Corporations and Individuals. Acts as Registrar or Transfer Agent for Corporations and as Trustee under Corporation Mortgages. Receives Wills for safe keeping without charge.
FRANK K. HIPPLE, President.
WILLIAM R. PHILLER, Secretary.
WILLIAM F. NORTH, Treasurer.
THOMAS B. PROSSER,
Real Estate Officer.

BLACK, STARR & FROST488 Fifth Ave., Cor. 39th St.
NEW YORK.DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY,
SILVERWARE, CLOCKS AND A COM-
PLETE STATIONARY DEPARTMENT.ENAMELED SILVER AND GOLD
REGULATION ARMY CORPS BADGES.BLACK, STARR & FROST have models
of the West Point Class Rings for many years,
and can supply duplicates (in case of loss) at
short notice.**F. W. DEVOE & C. T. RAYNOLDS CO.,**
ARTISTS' MATERIALSCatalogues of our various departments on request.
NEW YORK—201 Fulton St. CHICAGO—176 Randolph St.

Established in 1856.

Potted Meats,
Lunch Meats,
Boneless Hams,
Rolled Ox
Tongues,
Game,
Curried Fowl.**BONED TURKEY, BONED CHICKEN,**
Truffled Chicken Livers, Soups, Plum Pudding, Extra Quality
Peaches and Pears, etc.No solder used inside the can. No Acid ever used in soldering
the cans. We make no pretension to cheap prices, but
GUARANTEE THE QUALITY OF EVERY CAN.

Sold by all first-class grocers.

RICHARDSON & ROBBINS,
Dover, Del.**DEAFNESS & HEAD NOISES CURED INSTANTLY**
Our INVISIBLE TUBE Cautions help when all else fails as
glasses help eyes. No pain. Whispers heard FREE
Send to F. H. H. Co., 222 Broadway, N. Y., for Book and Free**Consolidated Nickel Seated
"Pop" Safety Valves.**

...Manufactured by...

The Consolidated Safety Valve Co.,

85, 87, 89 LIBERTY STREET. NEW YORK.

Cones' New "1900" Combination Mess Cuisine and
Provision Chest, for 6 persons, \$25.00.

HENRY K. COALE, 136 Washington St., Chicago.

SYPHONS OF HYGEIA Carbonic, Vichy
and Seltzer.HYGEIA CLUB SODA, HYGEIA SASSAPARILLA,
HYGEIA GINGER ALE.
All Products Made with Hygeia Distilled Water as a Basis,
and Are Adapted for Any Climate.**HYGEIA DISTILLED WATER CO.,**
349, 351 and 353 West 12th Street, New York.**WHEN YOU NEED A** J. A. JOEL & Co.
CAP OR BELT SEND CATALOGUE LOW PRICES. 88 NASSAU ST. N.Y.**ROBT. V. STUART, Tailor,** formerly with
FINE ARMY AND NAVY UNIFORMS.
37 & 41 TEMPLE PLACE, BOSTON.**HENRY JACOBS, 204 Sands St., Brooklyn, N. Y.**
Army and Navy Uniforms, Caps, and Equipments.**WARNOCK, Caps, Equipments, Clothing.**
19 and 21 West 31st St., New York.**SANDFORD & SANDFORD, MERCHANT TAILORS**
AND IMPORTERS.
176 FIFTH AVENUE, Bet. 22d & 23d Sts., NEW YORK.**J. W. MANSFIELD, 1421 Ridge Ave., Send for**
The only man- MILITARY KNIT RIDING TROUSERS for Saddle and
ufacturer of Bicycle.**LUCKEY & SAMMIS, Tailors,**
ARMY AND NAVY UNIFORMS.
206-208 BROADWAY, COR. FULTON ST., NEW YORK.
Lowest Prices. Liberal Terms. Fitting Guarantee.The "Medical News" prints some excellent notes on
the plague, by Maj. H. E. Deane, Royal Army Medical
Corps, Calcutta, India. His remark that "there is nothing
in the history of the plague to show that climatic
conditions have any effect upon its progress or cessa-**JACOB REED'S SONS,**1412-1414 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA.Manufacturers of Uniforms for Officers of
the Army, Navy and Marine Corps.

High Grade Regulation Equipments.

Fabrics, Shapings, Workmanship, Fit, and all
details, the best.**H. V. KEEP SHIRT CO.**Our shirts are worn by some people in nearly
every town of the United States. Twenty
thousand measures on our books. Spring
shirts for 1900 now ready.

Send for Price List.

1147 Broadway, NEW YORK.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,

No. 21 Broad Street, New York.

Issue Letters of Credit to Travelers, Payable in any Part of the
World.
Draw Bills of Exchange and make Telegraphic Transfers of Money on
Europe and California. Buy and Sell Investment Securities.Sold by Druggists for
more than fifty years.Produces most gratify-
ing results in cases of
sluggish bowels, flatu-
lence, acid stomach.

Tarrant & Co., Chemists, New York.

Military Instructor Wanted—Any retired officer
wishing to be detailed as instructor at the Kansas State
Agricultural College. Address E. R. Nichols, Acting
President, Manhattan, Kansas.**A FIRST LIEUTENANT OF INFANTRY**, whose regiment has
already been in Philippines for a year, desires to transfer with
First Lieutenant of Artillery or Cavalry. Regiment now in Philip-
pines preferred. Date of commission, March 2, '99. Address,
"Blanco," care Army and Navy Journal.**WANTED**—In the Military Department of a strictly
Military Academy, retired U. S. Army officer to
take charge. Address, with full particulars, A. B., care
Army and Navy Journal, New York.**A FIRST LIEUTENANT** of Infantry ranking about
300 on Lineal list wishes to transfer to the Artillery.
Address B., care of Army and Navy Journal, New York.**Army and Navy
Officers' Overcoats \$25**Made of fine dark blue Beaver,
guaranteed fast color, lined through-
out with fine Italian lining, elegantly
tailored and finished with best quality
trimmings. Send for Uniform Price
List and Equipment Catalog.**Oehm & Co.,**Army and Navy Outfitters
BALTIMORE, Md., U. S. A.
1208 F St., N. W., Wash., D. C.tion" will tend to shake our confidence in the power of
our climate to render us practically immune. What im-
munity is enjoyed by Western peoples is to be credited
not to climate but to cleanliness. Dr. Deane believes
that undue importance is attached to rats as plague
spreaders. He utters a vigorous protest against certain
practices in the use of anti-plague serums: "I cannot re-
frain from emphatically protesting against a system
which has been in vogue when experiments with these
serums have been made; and that is, having control
cases. I think such an idea discreditable. If any treat-
ment offers any ground of hope of being successful,
every patient should be given the chance of his life, and
treating one case while leaving an alternate one to
watch if he will recover or die, is perilously near trying
to improve medicine by murder. This may seem
strong language; I intend it to be." Maj. Deane
dwells on the use of snake venoms as cures and says
their use in India was determined by the success that
attended the employment of rattlesnake poison in the
treatment of yellow fever in America."Democracy and Empire" is the title of a work by
Prof. Franklin Henry Giddings, of Columbia University,
New York, which seeks to define the influences which
are shaping our national policy toward expansion and
so-called imperialism. It is published by MacMillan and
Company. Though we are not uncertain of the author's
originality of thought, we cannot fail to find that he
does the Army and Navy Journal the honor of being aclose reader of its pages, for at page 289 we find that he
declares that the question to-day is, "Are world politics
to be dominated by English-speaking people in the in-
terest of an English civilization, with its principles of
freedom, self-government and opportunity for all, or by
the Russian-Chinese combination, with its policy of ex-
clusiveness and its tradition of irresponsible authority?"
Our readers may remember that some time ago one of
our editorials expressed similar opinion and sought to
show the drift of Russia toward a more commanding
position than it now occupies in the affairs of the world.**NEW FRENCH AND GERMAN RIFLES.**According to the Pall Mall Gazette there is no doubt
that German troops are to be provided with a new
rifle, known as the "1898 model." It is a modified type
of the Mauser rifle, of the same calibre as its predecessor,
and fires the same cartridge, with the same initial ve-
locity.—650 metres at a distance of 25 metres from the
barrel. The chief alteration concerns the mode of
loading, which has been entirely transformed. In the
new system the cartridges are attached to a sort of slip.
Each slip is provided with five cartridges. When firing,
a slip is emptied into the magazine, where the cartridges
fall automatically into position by the working of a sys-
tem of springs. The metal casing to guard against the
effects of heating, with which the previous type of
rifle was provided, has been replaced by wooden fittings.
This change has necessitated an alteration of the man-
ner in which the sight is fixed; the new arrangement is
said to present great advantages.Definite news of the new arm is said to have been
gained through the possession by the French authorities
of a copy of the new German firing regulations. The
rumors for some time past that a new German weapon
was to be adopted had been met heretofore by semi-offi-
cial denials.France also has just announced that she is to have a
new rifle, a secret that has been well kept. During the
recent discussion of the war budget in the Chamber of
Deputies the fact was made known officially by Gen.
De Gallifet, Minister of War. After a eulogy of Gen.
D. F. F. Deloye, Director of Artillery, he said: "Thanks
to the eminent Director of Infantry (Gen. C. F. Mallet),
France, in six months' time, will possess the finest
rifle in the world, and only a slight modification of the
present weapon will be necessary."The rifle—a modification of the Lebel—is said to pos-
sess superior shooting qualities to those of the Mauser,
the Krag-Jorgensen or the Lee-Netford weapon. Since
the war of 1870, when the French Chassepot was dis-
tinctly outclassed by the German needle gun, great at-
tention has been paid by the French military authorities
to the equipment of their soldiers in this respect.Not all British colonial sentiment is in hearty sym-
pathy with the war against the Boers, if we may judge
from the statements appearing in that influential Indian
paper, the Civil and Military Gazette of Lahore. In
this particular war the Gazette discloses, "the army
generally is by no means proud of its task. The Trans-
vaal must be coerced, of course, just as Rutlandshire
would have to be coerced if that little county insisted
on setting up for itself—but it feels rather like coercing
Rutlandshire. . . . What we have to keep in
mind is that the mass of the Boer people honestly and
obstinately believe that they are fighting for the inde-
pendence of their country and the preservation of their
homesteads, and it is this conviction that leads their
women to send out their strapping sons and greybeard
husbands and fathers with encouragement to fight and
die if need be. It is this that makes the task before
us unwelcome as well as difficult, and that it is unwe-
lcome under all the war fever any one can realize for
himself who substitutes in his mind a French or Russian
enemy and notes the change of sentiment. Therefore
while the task is in hand the less said the better."The field stretcher for rapidly removing the wounded
from the firing line which has recently been invented in
the British army, is extremely light, weighing a little
under 3½ lbs., as against 34 lbs., the weight of the old
stretcher. The new contrivance consists of two bamboo
poles—each five feet eight inches in length, and one inch
in thickness—with strong duck between them, 5 feet
long and 22 inches wide. This stretcher can easily be car-
ried by two bearers, both lengthwise and transversely.
Wounded men of any height can be accommodated on
these stretchers, and in case of wounds of the lower ex-
tremities, the patient can be carried in the sitting post-
ure, with his head and body resting against the body of
one of the bearers; while in ascending mountains, or
going up any steep ascent the stretcher can be carried
transversely and, as must be known, the latter arrange-
ment will be of great convenience to the wounded men,
particularly those who have had their legs broken. It is
intended to be of special service in mountain warfare."The Father of Greater New York," published by
the Historical and Memorial Committee of the Mayor's
Committee on the Celebration of Municipal Consolida-
tion, presents the official report of the presentation to
Andrew Haswell Green of a gold medal, commemorating
his creation of the greater City of New York, with a
brief biographical sketch. Mr. Green has been one of
the most upright and efficient of New York's public
officials and is still one of the most public spirited and
useful of its citizens. He has a good old-fashioned New
England hatred of dishonesty and neglect of duty in pub-
lic officials.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

(ESTABLISHED 1883.)

ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE

(ESTABLISHED 1879)

SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1900.

No attention is paid to anonymous communications, but the wishes of contributors as to the use of their names will be scrupulously regarded. We cannot undertake to preserve or return manuscripts.

Subscription, \$4.00 per year. To clubs ordering five copies, \$4.00 each copy; clubs ordering ten or more, \$3.00 each copy. Club rates are payable in advance. The offer of the club rate is strictly limited to personal subscriptions and applies to the individual members of the services alone. To organizations of every kind the price is \$5.00 per year. Domestic postage prepaid. Foreign postage, \$1.00 per annum, should be added to the subscription price. Remittances should be made in cash by express money order, post-office order, draft or check on New York, made payable to W. C. & F. P. Church. Postmasters are obliged to register letters if requested. Checks or drafts on other localities than New York City are subject to a discount. No responsibility is assumed for subscriptions paid to agents, and it is best to remit direct. Changes of address will be made as frequently as desired upon notification; not otherwise.

Immediate notice should be given of any delay or failure in the receipt of the Journal.

W. C. & F. P. CHURCH, Proprietors,

95-101 Nassau Street, New York.

Washington, D. C., Office: Room 20, 1417 G Street. William M. Mason, Representative.

Boston Office: 506 Winthrop Building, 7 Water Street. E. P. Guild, Representative.

VALUE OF CAVALRY IN PHILIPPINES.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

In spite of the important work recently accomplished by mounted troops in the Island of Luzon, there still remains the impression in certain quarters, caused by the adverse reports formerly assiduously circulated, that the value of cavalry in the Philippines is a matter of doubt. At what fountain had these reports originated is unknown, but in the early stages of the war we were constantly told that neither mules nor horses could thrive or even exist in the Philippines; that the country was a jungle unfitted for cavalry operations; that there was no grass and the horses had to be fed on leaves of trees; that the horses and mules could not be made to eat rice grass or rice; that the cavalry could not be used except in the dry season, etc., etc., that pack mules could not be used; that water buffaloes, a kind of amphibious animal, furnished the only proper transportation, etc.

After being filled up with these fables it is with utter astonishment that the newcomer at Manila views the fine fat mules hauling army wagons all day long through the streets, and sees the troops of cavalry, the horses all in good condition, returning from a protracted scout; sees a fine sod wherever grass is permitted to grow; and is told on top of this by experienced cavalry officers that the country is much better fitted for the use of cavalry than many parts of our great West, that instead of a jungle, it is, as a rule, open, with occasional thickets, bordering the rivers and streams.

As I was an officer of General Young's cavalry brigade, which by its rapid movement compelled the evacuation of Tarlac and the railroad to Dagupan and the dispersion and flight of Aguinaldo and his government, thus relieving the pressure of opposing forces from our armies held back near Manila; and which overran eleven provinces, including the larger part of the island, dispersing and capturing the enemy's forces wherever found, capturing enormous quantities of supplies and ammunition, releasing over 3,000 Spanish prisoners, let me recount the experience of the cavalry as seen from my own standpoint.

Some of the horses had been one month, some two months on transports; with but a few weeks for recuperation they were hurried into the field, many without shoes. During the interval they stood on picket lines in the rain and mud, no shelter having been provided by the Q. M. Dept. The failure of the water buffalo carts, otherwise called carabao carts or bull carts (a ridiculous mode of transportation since the hill carts average usually one mile per hour, and sometimes cannot make four miles in 24 hours) to bring up forage, at once forced the cavalry to have recourse to rice grass and rice (unhulled), which the horses attacked very greedily with most beneficial results. Their coats cleared and they began to take on flesh. The grass of the country which grows everywhere was also found to be much relished by the horses. The Spanish and Filipinos feed their ponies on a ration of grass and molasses or sugar; but we did not find sugar an indispensable or even necessary part of the ration as long as we had rice. We soon found that when a horse had his choice between oats and rice, he ate rice, and that he also much preferred the rice grass to the oat straw shipped at great expense from California. The rice seemed to be, and probably is, less heating. It was also found that green corn fodder could be easily obtained in some parts of the country. In this country of cheap prices the rice and rice grass ration as we issued it is cheaper than the ration of oats and hay of the United States. This fact, when we remember that the extra cost of a mounted man is not the first cost of his mount, but the cost of the horse's ration (which in the United States is about \$100 per year for seven years, \$700 in all, while the horse costs only \$150) would seem

to indicate that, even including the shipment of the horse, cavalry costs less here than at home.

The grain and grass grew everywhere and was obtained by requisition on the "Presidente" of the town or village where the troops camped.

The forward movement of the troops was at first much delayed by the almost total absence of mule teams or pack mules. There is no question that the escape of Aguinaldo might have been prevented if we had had pack mules, but there were only two with the cavalry brigade, and these were attached to the signal service. The hill carts, pulled by the amphibious and horrible looking carabao, on one occasion, I am told, made exactly four miles in 23 hours of pulling through the mud. Finally the cavalry cut loose from the carabao. It was then found that no matter how deep the mud was from ten to twenty miles a day could be accomplished without difficulty. (There is no question but what pack mules could do as much). Further it was found that the big cavalry horse could march unchecked by rivers which stopped the ponies; and could struggle through wallows and mud holes where both ponies and bulls were mired.

It soon became evident that in some respects the rainy season was the best that could be adopted for active operations. It was true we were hampered by the mud; but the insurgents, having to depend on carabao and ponies for transportation, were much more hampered than we were, which was demonstrated shortly by the carts with supplies strewn along the road, wrecked in the deep ruts, and by deposits of ammunition, clothing and rations, that the insurgents had vainly attempted to carry off. Further, an observation frequently made before was confirmed that in the wet season the insurgents suffer more in their light clothing, soaked as they must be day after day, than do our soldiers, clad in woolen, with a serviceable poncho to use when it rains. The American selects his time and place for his attack; the insurgent, clad in his cotton shirt, shivering in the cold rain, waits indefinitely in the flooded trenches and becomes a prey to the fevers of the country, or else sneaks home, leaving the trenches unguarded. Thus disease and demoralization in the rainy season thin the ranks of the enemy. Hence the value of an arm which can operate at that time.

It is true, of course, that it is only in dry weather that the cavalry can charge over the rice fields. But it must be admitted before we go any further that the opportunities for purely mounted action against this enemy who fight rarely except from behind most elaborate intrenchments, often protected in front by deep ditches, are very limited. The cavalry has, on numerous occasions, ridden down bodies of the enemy on the march as when Major Swigert's command charged Aguinaldo's escort on November 14th, but in general its great advantage tactically has been in dismounted action, the horses being used merely to bring the dragoon quickly to a position on the flank of the enemy or to bring him into action before the enemy could collect to oppose him.

This last is in truth the pre-eminent advantage of the cavalry. The insurgents, like all barbarians, have a defective system of supply; they are rarely able to maintain large armies; their troops are mostly local troops, the men living at home when not required in the trenches. When threatened by slow moving infantry they have time to collect and occupy their positions. But in the advance of the cavalry in the north it often happened that the news of the coming of the Americans preceded their actual arrival only by a few minutes; the small force holding the key point of the position was struck, scattered, and the remainder of the insurgents on coming up and finding the enemy in possession of the place dispersed, demoralized.

This happened at San Fernando de la Union, the capital of the province, which was said to be defended by 1,000 insurgents and which had a series of most formidable intrenchments. Gen. Young and his escort of one troop arrived there November 20th after a rapid march, and forcing the pass by a gallant assault, entered and occupied the city before the enemy's main forces arrived. This was not the only instance; it continually occurred that the slight opposition we received was due to the quick arrival of the cavalry, so that it could have been truly said in this campaign that safety and success lay in movement, continual movement. It is a peculiar fact that a few troops of cavalry can move unchecked through a country where a slow moving brigade of infantry would soon find its march stopped by the mass of insurgents who have had time to collect in its front. That a squadron of four troops of cavalry well handled can go anywhere in this island is not only claimed but has been practically demonstrated.

Quick movement is then what succeeds. But some will ask why the infantry is not capable of quick movement. The reason is that they labor under great disadvantages here. In the rainy season they are embarrassed by the rain and mud, in the dry season and in fact at all times by the debilitating heat, which causes any great exertion to be quickly followed by exhaustion. There is no more painful sight than an infantry command struggling along on a protracted march, carrying their heavy blanket rolls, their three days' rations, their 140 rounds of ammunition per man. A march of twelve or fifteen miles in this country is a forced march; it occupies (with the midday halt, which is a necessity) the whole day from daylight to dark; if to reach an objective the men arrive staggering with exhaustion and in no condition, notwithstanding their magnificent spirit, to make a rapid assault. On the other hand, the cavalryman can march 30 miles, and go into a fight very quickly

as fresh for all practical purposes as when he started on the march.

The only troops which can compete with the cavalry in quickness of movement are the Macabebes scouts. It is also claimed and is probably true that Tagalogs, Slocans and other natives make efficient scouts. But experience shows that for continued work even the Macabebes break down in this climate. Further it is apparent, that for the present at least, strong and well founded objections must exist to the enlistment of any considerable body of natives.

There is no question but that given the proper training mounted infantry will possess nearly all the advantages of mobility and effectiveness claimed for the cavalry. But in my opinion, either force to attain its proper effectiveness should be mounted on large horses and provided with pack transportation. Good ponies are dear and the supply of ponies is not plentiful. Moreover, American horses in the wet season can go where ponies would fail. As for pack transportation, it is the only kind suitable to follow cavalry in this roadless country.

The question of the relative value of infantry and cavalry does not lose its importance now that the armies of Aguinaldo are breaking up. For months and perhaps years to come there will be much working in hunting down and destroying armed bands of robbers, handitti, who are certain to infest many parts of the island, descending unless prevented upon the towns not garrisoned by our troops, exacting contributions of money and supplies, and keeping the country in a ferment. The rooting out of these centres of disaffection will be urgent and essential, and for such work as we have found in our Indian warfare, mounted troops give the best results.

JASPER.

Manila, Jan. 24, 1900.

IMPORTANT PATENT SUIT.

A patent suit has been brought in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia by Sir William G. Armstrong, Mitchell & Co. against Rear Admiral Charles O'Neill, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy Department, and Commander E. C. Pendleton, Superintendent of the Naval Gun Factory, for infringement of U. S. Patent No. 378,282, granted to Ralph K. Brankstrom in 1888 for Trunnion Bearing for ordnance, which in some respects is of unusual importance. The alleged infringement is the so-called "knife edge support" for the trunnions now used upon naval guns of 8 inches and over in calibre.

Some years ago a patent suit was brought by one George Schild against Rear Admiral Belknap and others for the use of a calson gate at Mare Island, which resulted in a decree for the plaintiff for forty thousand dollars. The case was appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, which, while it reversed the decision of the lower court, held among other things that:

"The exemption of the United States from judicial process does not protect their officers and agents civil or military in time of peace from being personally liable to the action of tort by a private person whose rights or property they have unlawfully invaded or injured even by authority of the United States."

The Armstrong suit is the first to be brought under this decision, and it is therefore of especial importance not only in point of magnitude, but in the fact that it may establish a precedent in the mode of litigating claims against the Government for the use of patented military inventions.

The defence will be conducted by the United States District Attorney and Mr. Ernest Wilkinson, of Washington, who has been specially retained as patent counsel. The expert on behalf of the Government who will present the scientific aspects of the case to the court is Mr. Park Benjamin, of New York. Mr. Benjamin and Mr. Wilkinson are both graduates of the United States Naval Academy, who since their resignations have kept in constant touch with the Navy and the improvements in war material. Their employment apparently marks a new departure on the part of the Government in its willingness to utilize the education which it has already given to the graduates of the national schools who have taken up civil pursuits.

The case is of interest to the Army and Navy inasmuch as although the officers at present sued will be fully protected by the Government, it suggests possibilities which may arise when direct authority for the use of a patented device may be in doubt or denied, leaving an officer sued to meet an action for infringement from his personal resources. It is easily supposable that a commanding officer might permit the use on his ship of a contrivance advised by his engineer in entire ignorance that the same is the subject of a patent, and for the employment of which he can show no direct official authority from the Navy Department. If in such event he were called upon personally to defend an expensive patent suit, the result might well be serious and annoying.

A London dispatch of March 10th, says: "The latest official figures of casualties in South Africa show that the British total in killed, wounded and missing is 14,690, to which about 70 are addable. Of 563 officers and 7,168 men wounded only 347 died, and of a total of 2,900 deaths only about 800 were due to disease." Another, of March 12th, says: "How great a change the recent happenings in South Africa have made in the continental estimate of British military power is attested by the fact that the Russian military attaché with Lord Roberts has cabled to the Czar that the attack and the endurance of the British troops are such as no Russian officer has any conception of."

FIFTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

At the meeting of the House Committee on Naval Affairs on March 15 the members of the Committee at last came to an agreement on the several important points of the appropriation bill, which has given so much trouble and have been the cause of the unusual length of time which it has taken to prepare the bill. The Naval appropriation bill this year will provide for the construction of two battle-ships of modern high steaming power, three armored cruisers of modern design and three protected cruisers. After considerable discussion the Committee decided not to ask for any gun boats. The question of armor plate has been decided in this manner: An appropriation will be requested for Krupp armor at \$545 a ton necessary for the vessels now under construction. These ships alone will require in the neighborhood of 7,400 tons of armor. Active steps will be taken by the Committee to arrange for the establishment of a Government armor plate factory for future use. The Committee does not recommend that authority be granted the Secretary of the Navy to build vessels at Government Navy Yards. This matter was gone into in the most careful manner and the opinion of officers of the Navy in a position to judge as to the advisability of the scheme were obtained. The important question of sheathing has been left entirely to the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy, who will decide whether it would be the best policy to have the vessels sheathed or unsheathed.

Probably the matter of most interest to the Army at the present time next to the reorganization bill of Secretary Root's, is the bill recently reported favorably by the House Committee on Military Affairs, which gives the rank of Major General to the Adjutant General of the Army. There seems to be considerable difference of opinion among Congressmen and officers of the regular service, as to the merit of this bill, but we are inclined to think that most of the objections are due to personal animus toward the present incumbent of the office, and in no wise to the question whether or not it would be advisable to give this increased rank to the Adjutant General. Leaving aside the question as to whether or not General Corbin is entitled to such promotion, it is evident, we think, to all fair-minded men that it would greatly benefit the service to make the Adjutant General an officer holding higher rank than the chiefs of the staff departments. His position is of such a nature and his duties are of such a character, that he is forced to issue orders to officers of all grades. General Corbin, personally, has the respect and confidence of the President and the Secretary of War, and it seems to us the urgent recommendations made by Mr. Root that the bill in question pass Congress this session, should have much weight in the affair. We are of an opinion, however, that if the Adjutant General be given the grade of Major General, that the general commanding the army should hold the rank of Lieutenant General. A bill reviving the grade of Lieutenant General in the United States Army has recently been introduced in Congress, which bill has for its distinct purpose the promotion of General Miles. Like General Corbin, General Miles has enemies who will attempt to defeat the passage of the bill. There is no doubt, however, but that the passage of one bill depends upon the passage of the other and from what we have learned relative to the attitude of Congress, there is a strong possibility that this session will mark the revival of the grade of lieutenant general and the promotion of the Adjutant General to a major generality. Both of the bills would operate to the material benefit of the service, and we hope that neither Congressman nor officers of the Army will let personal feelings operate to the disadvantage of the two measures.

As stated in the Army and Navy Journal of March 10, there is for the present little prospect of the Army reorganization bill coming up in the military committee for two or three weeks. During the past week the Senate committee on military affairs has been devoting its attention to private bills of little or no importance to the personnel of the service. The House committee on military affairs is still working on the Coeur de Leon mining investigations. The Adjutant General of the army has approved the bill introduced by Mr. Hull, having for its purpose the appointment each year of a retired officer of the Army to act as Adjutant General of the militia of the District of Columbia. The House Committee on Naval Affairs has practically finished the appropriation bill which will probably be reported next week. At the meeting of this committee on March 15th, Naval Constructor Capps gave some very important facts relative to sheathing war ships. He was of an opinion, and so expressed himself to the committee, that all vessels of the Navy, which under any circumstances might ever be assigned to foreign stations, should be sheathed, and that it was unnecessary and impracticable to sheath vessels used exclusively in home waters. As will be seen, this practically indorses the opinions of Chief Constructor Hitchcock, and it seems very probable that the House committee will recommend that all vessels be sheathed.

The Senate has agreed to the following resolution, S. R. 194: "That the Committee on Relations with Cuba, or any sub-committee thereof, is authorized and empowered to visit the island of Cuba for the purpose of investigating and inquiring into conditions existing there bearing upon the relations of the United States with said island and its duty to the people thereof; and that the expenses of said committee, or sub-committee, including necessary assistance, be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers signed by the chairman of the committee."

The Senate has passed S. 3138, to appropriate \$50,000 for the purposes of repairing and equipping the steamer Thetis for service as a vessel of the Revenue Cutter Service. Also the following pension bills: Granting an increase to Nelly Young Egbert, widow of Harry Clay Egbert, late colonel, U. S. A.; granting increases to \$50 per month to Ella Cotton Conrad, widow of Caspar H. Conrad, late major, 8th U. S. Inf.; to Helen L. Dent, widow of Frederick T. Dent, late colonel, U. S. A.; to Adele W. Elmer, widow of Horace Elmer, late commander, U. S. N.; to Elizabeth Overby Williams, widow of Charles W. Williams, late colonel and deputy quartermaster general, U. S. A.; and granting a pension of \$12 per month to James M. Kercheval, late acting assistant surgeon, U. S. A.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs recommends the passage of S. 3283, which provides for the appointment of Isaac R. Dunkelberger as captain of cavalry in the Army, and to place him on the retired list when so appointed. He enlisted in the 1st Pennsylvania Infantry

in 1861, rose to captain, and was brevetted major and later lieutenant colonel for gallant and meritorious services during the war and at the battle of Trevilian Station, Va. At this battle he received a wound in the left shoulder. He suffered continually from his wound, although able to discharge his duties as an officer in the 1st U. S. Cavalry until 1870. A board then recommended his retirement. General Meade and Sheridan endorsing the recommendation. Under the provisions of the law Captain Dunkelberger was honorably mustered out of the service on January 1, 1871, with a year's pay, before the receipt of the report of the retiring board, and later received a pension of \$24 a month.

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs have reported with an amendment S. 3077, authorizing the President to appoint Robert Platt, lieutenant junior grade, U. S. N., on the third list with the rank of commander.

The Secretary of War has transmitted to the Senate, in response to a resolution, the official copy of the proceedings and other documents of a general court-martial of Lieut. Col. Henry C. Corbin.

Mr. Hale has given notice in the Senate that he intends to propose an amendment to the House bill making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, and for other purposes, viz.: Insert the following: There shall be attached to the office of the Secretary of the Navy, Navy Department, an inspector of accounts, whose duty it shall be to thoroughly examine and report upon naval accounts; to investigate alleged irregularities in any branch of the administration of the Navy Department or the naval service; and to perform such other duties as the Secretary of the Navy may direct. Such inspector shall receive the pay of a lieutenant commander in the Navy and shall be allowed actual and necessary expenses when engaged in traveling on the business of the department.

Mr. Wetmore submitted to the Senate an amendment proposing to appropriate \$15,000 for the payment to the heirs and legal representatives of those who were killed at the United States torpedo station on Goat Island, Newport, R. I., by the explosion of the gun-cotton factory, intended to be proposed by him to S. 1676 for the payment of certain claims.

Senator Cullom and Representative Graff of Illinois have introduced bills providing \$5,000 for the erection of a statue to Abraham Lincoln on the battlefield of Gettysburg.

Mr. Mahon introduced in the House a bill, H. R. 9420, for the relief of the estate of the late Major General Lawton from a charge of \$636 for camp grounds near Huntsville, Ala., occupied by the troops of his command in December, 1898, which has been reported favorably by the Committee on War Claims.

Many petitions are being sent to Congress praying for the enactment of legislation to improve the armament of the militia.

Mr. Hanna and Mr. Thuman have been appointed on the part of the Senate as members of the Board of Visitors to attend the next annual examination of cadets at the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., under the requirements of the act of February 14, 1879.

Advocates of the construction of one or more of the new vessels authorized by the pending Naval Appropriation bill in the Brooklyn Navy Yard had a hearing recently before the House Committee on Naval Affairs. The principal argument was made by Mr. Warner, a representative of labor organizations, who contended that it was not true that vessels constructed in navy yards were more expensive than those built by contract. He said one reason why they were apparently more expensive was that when any important job of repair work came in the force was taken off the new construction, which was thus delayed. Work for which no specific appropriation was available was frequently charged up against the new vessel, thus making an apparent increase in cost.

The House Committee on Military Affairs has reported favorably the joint resolution providing for the erection of barracks and quarters for artillery in connection with the project adopted for seacoast defense. This resolution was introduced by Mr. Hull at the request of the Secretary of War. In a letter, addressed to Secretary Root, the Quartermaster General calls attention to the present limitation on the amount to be expended for the erection of barracks and quarters for artillery, and says: "It is considered by the proper military authorities that the minimum garrison for seacoast fortifications should be the number of men required for one relief to man the guns, for instance, it is reported, that at one point there are required 230 men, at another 110 and at another 60, at another 190, at another 175 men, etc., and it is thought for this reason the basis of cost should be the man and not the battery, and it is therefore recommended that the limit of expenditure for the erection of barracks and quarters for artillery in connection with project adopted for seacoast defenses at one point be fixed at not exceeding \$1,200 for each man required for one relief to man the guns at the post up to 83 men, the present permanent strength of a battery enlisted and commissioned, and for each man required beyond this number at \$600 per man, and that Congress be asked to modify existing legislation to this extent. I enclose herewith draft of a joint resolution, which, if passed, it is thought would no more than meet present requirements." It is the intention of the Quartermaster's Department to immediately make some very extensive repairs and to construct some entirely new buildings in connection with quarters for officers and men at the various military posts. As was stated in the issue of the Army and Navy Journal of March 10, a board of Army officers is now meeting at the War Department for the purpose of considering and determining upon the nature of the buildings which are to be built at artillery posts.

A delegation of the most prominent members of the National Guard of the several States appeared before the House Committee on Militia on March 13th for the purpose of advocating an increased appropriation to the Militia from \$400,000 to \$2,000,000. This delegation consisted of the Adjutant Generals and other high officials from 38 of the States. The merits of the proposition were presented by General George R. Geiger, of Ohio. The members of the Committee expressed their approval of the enlarged appropriation, and Mr. March, the chairman, introduced on the following day a bill providing for the increased amount. The delegation, prior to leaving Washington, visited the Acting Secretary of War and the Adjutant General of the Army.

At the meeting of the House Committee on Naval Affairs on March 13, Naval Constructor Bowles, of the New York Navy Yard; Baxter, of the Boston Navy Yard, and Stahl, of the Norfolk Navy Yard, were heard relative to the proposed plan of having each year a certain number of war ships built at the Government Navy Yards. Constructor Bowles argued in the main in favor of the project and pointed out that some of the advan-

tages to be derived by the plan are the maintenance of an organized force ready to meet any emergencies, the avoidance of the huge profits made by the ship builders and the saving in the cost of inspection and in the trial trips. On the other side it was argued by some of the other constructors that the Government Yards are too handicapped by the cumbersome bureau system to successfully perform the work; the skilled employees of the naval yards are paid from 10 to 30 per cent. higher wages than the same labor gets in private yards; Government labor is eight hours daily against nine and ten in private yards and the Government yards could give no guarantee of results such as are given by private concerns. It is not believed that the House Committee favors the plan of building war ships in the yards of the Government. The Texas, which was built at the Naval Yard at Norfolk, has always given more or less trouble, whereas the vessels built by private companies have generally proven satisfactory.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. R. 71 and H. J. Res. 190: Joint resolution authorizing the President to invite the Government of Great Britain to join in the formation of an international commission to examine and report upon the diversion of the waters that are the boundaries of the two countries.

S. R. 99—Mr. Perkins: That the President is authorized to appoint in the Navy, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, an inspector, to be attached to the office of the Secretary of the Navy, who shall have the rank, pay and allowances of a lieutenant-commander, and who shall perform such duties as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy or may be required by law.

S. R. 189—Mr. Sullivan: That the Philippine Islands, just as Puerto Rico, are the rightful property, honorably acquired, of the United States of America, having been obtained in a manner and under such forms as are recognized throughout the world as being legal and effective. That while the misguided Filipinos continue the present war, brought on by them, against the rightful authority of the United States, resulting in the wounding and death of many of our soldiers; so long as a single gun in their hands is trained upon our flag, no expression of intention as to the future course of the United States with respect to them should be made by the Senate.

S. 1135: An act granting an increase of pension to Frances C. De Russy.

S. 336—Mr. Penrose: Directs the Secretary of the Navy to contract with Richard B. Palinton for one cruiser, or more, equipped with Palinton's entire electrical system of multiple screw propeller propulsion, and to embody all the improvements of the Palinton U. S. patents.

S. 348—Mr. Mason: Authorizes the President to appoint and retire with the rank and grade of major, John B. Jeffery, late captain of volunteers, U. S. A.

S. 351—Mr. Foster: Authorizing the construction and operation of the United States of telegraphic cables between the Pacific coast, in the State of Washington, and the district of Alaska.

S. 355—Mr. Thurston: To establish a quartermaster's depot at Omaha, Nebraska, in the post-office and custom-house building recently vacated by the Treasury Department and transferred to the War Department.

S. 356—Mr. Thurston: Enacts that any officer of the Navy heretofore retired from active service for disabilities incurred in the line of duty may be restored to the active list of the Navy in the place in his class occupied by such officer, not above the rank of lieutenant-commander, at the date of retirement: Provided, That such officer shall pass the examinations required by sections 1493 and 1496 of the Revised Statutes, and officers so restored shall be carried as additional to the numbers of each grade to which they may be appointed or, thereafter, at any time, promoted.

H. Res. 173—Mr. Fitzgerald: That the Secretary of the Navy is directed to furnish such information as he may be able to obtain relative to the building of war ships in the government yards of foreign countries and also to furnish the names and the cost of all vessels built by the United States Government in the navy yards of the United States the past twenty years.

H. Res. 175—Mr. Sulzer: That the Secretary of War is directed to inform the House of Representatives as early as possible what fortifications Great Britain is erecting, constructing, and completing along the northern frontier of the United States, especially at Puget Sound and other places on the Pacific Ocean contiguous to the State of Washington and the district of Alaska.

H. R. 9280—Mr. Bingham: That section eleven of the Act approved March 3, 1899, entitled "An act to reorganize and increase the efficiency of the personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps of the United States," be, and is hereby, made applicable to the Marine Corps.

H. R. 9286—Mr. Marsh: Authorizes the President to make contracts, by contract subject to the provisions of existing law relating to the increase of the Navy, a gunboat of a modified Helena type, of about 1800 tons displacement and the highest practicable speed for a vessel of her class, to cost, exclusive of armament, not more than \$450,000; the same to be used, when not otherwise needed in the service of the Government, as a training ship for the naval militia of the several States, bordering on the Mississippi River, the conditions of such use to be determined and regulated by the Secretary of the Navy.

H. R. 9299—Mr. Bingham: To authorize the President to place the name of Archibald K. Eddowes on the retired list of the U. S. Navy, with the rank of chief engineer.

H. R. 9315—Mr. Graff: Directing the issue of duplicate of lost check drawn by C. C. Sniffen, major, U. S. A., in favor of Fourth National Bank, New York City.

H. R. 9320—Mr. Moody: That the senior major-general of the Army while commanding the Army of the United States, shall have the rank of a lieutenant-general, and shall be entitled to the same pay and emoluments of that grade, and to the selection of the same personal staff, with the rank, pay, and emoluments as heretofore fixed by law, and on his retirement, by virtue of existing laws, shall be entitled to the retired pay of a lieutenant-general.

H. R. 9338—Mr. Sibley: To provide better facilities for the safe-keeping and disbursement of public moneys in the Philippine Islands and in the islands of Cuba and Puerto Rico.

H. R. 9357—Mr. Gaston: Directs the Secretary of War to furnish one complete set of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate armies to each Senator, Representative, and Delegate of the Fifty-sixth Congress now entitled by law to receive the same; also to furnish two complete sets of said works to each Senator, Representative and Delegate of the same Congress, irrespective of his having been already supplied.

H. R. 9508—Mr. Gibson: To amend the act entitled "An act to provide for the settlement of the claims of officers and enlisted men of the Army for losses of private property destroyed in the military service of the United States," approved March 3, 1885.

H. R. 9508—Mr. Ray: That all officers who served in the Navy of the United States during the late civil war, and who were on the retired list prior to March 3, 1899, shall be placed and borne on the retired list of the Navy, with the rank and the retired pay next higher in the grade to that held by them at the time of such retirement.

H. R. 9510—Mr. Marsh: To amend section one of the act approved Feb. 12, 1887, entitled "An Act to amend section 1661 of the Revised Statutes, making an annual appropriation to provide arms and equipments for the militia," so that the sum of \$2,000,000 is annually appropriated.

H. R. 9511—Mr. Bingham: To amend the Act approved March 2, 1867, and sections 4756 and 4757 of the Revised Statutes, so as to confer the benefits thereof upon clerks to pay officers of the Navy.

H. R. 9547—Mr. Wise: Providing for the retirement of wagon masters.

H. R. 9558—Mr. McCleary: For the establishment of a national park and cemetery at Fort Ridgely, Minn.

ARMY APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

Several promotions and appointments have been made during the past week in the Regular and Volunteer establishments of the Army. The officers for the Puerto Rico regiment have now all been assigned. In addition to those assignments already printed in the Army and Navy Journal the following nominations have been made to the Senate for service with this regiment: To be first lieutenants, William W. Bessel, Louis E. Bennett, late Major in the 4th Illinois Volunteer Infantry; A. Owen Seaman, late first lieutenant in the 4th Illinois Infantry; Morris E. Locke, of Ohio; John O. Steger, of Virginia; W. W. Ballard, Jr., of Virginia. These second lieutenants have been nominated for the same regiment; 1st Sergeant Terence Hamill, of Troop L, 5th Cavalry, and Jean S. Oakes, late Sergeant of the 201st New York Volunteer Infantry.

The promotions in the 37th Volunteer Infantry resulting from the death of Colonel Wallace of that regiment, are as follows: Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas R. Hamer, 37th Infantry to be Colonel, vice Wallace deceased; Major Charles T. Boyd, 37th Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Hamer, promoted; Captain Benj. M. Koehler, 37th Infantry to be Major, vice Boyd, promoted; 1st Lieutenant Charles H. Sleeper, 37th Infantry to be Captain, vice Koehler, promoted, and 2d Lieutenant Alvin K. Baskette, 37th Infantry to be 1st Lieutenant, vice Sleeper, promoted.

In the 40th Infantry 2d Lieutenant William E. Utterback has been promoted to the grade of 1st Lieutenant, vice Galleher, deceased.

The recent promotion of Captain Chas. R. Krauthoff, Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. V., to be a Captain and Commissary in the regular establishment, left a vacancy in the grade of captain and commissary of volunteers, which has been filled by the nomination of 1st Lieutenant Frank H. Lawton, of the 21st Infantry.

Sergeant Charles E. Carpenter, of the 27th Infantry, has been nominated to be a second Lieutenant in his regiment. In addition to the promotions in the Ordnance Department stated in the Army and Navy Journal of March 10, the following have been made: Captain James Rockwell, Jr., Ord. Dept., to be a Major, March 5th, 1900, vice Kress, promoted, and First Lieutenant George Montgomery to be a Captain March 5th, vice Rockwell, promoted. Second Lieutenant Thomas Q. Asburn, 7th Artillery, has been nominated for promotion to the grade of 1st Lieutenant, vice Palmer, 6th Artillery, recently appointed Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, who resigned his line commission only.

Capt. Bowman H. McCalla, commanding the U. S. S. Newark on duty in Philippine waters, has been granted a full pardon by President McKinley and restored to the position he held prior to his reduction by court martial. In 1890 Captain McCalla, then a commander, was convicted of striking a mutinous sailor with the back of his sword and was sentenced to be suspended from rank and duty for a period of three years. The unexpired portion of his sentence was remitted in 1891 by the Secretary of the Navy. At the time when recommendation was made to Congress to promote the officers of the North Atlantic squadron deemed worthy of reward by reason of service in the late war, Captain McCalla was recommended to be given the necessary numbers to restore him to his former position. The Senate did not act upon these recommendations, and the present action has been taken in view of Captain McCalla's gallant and meritorious service during the Spanish war, and because of the written statement of all his classmates, who will be affected by his restoration, that they will be glad to see him restored. The entire Navy, and all others familiar with Captain McCalla's conduct in the war with Spain, will learn with satisfaction of President McKinley's action. It is a just reward for efficient and tireless service. Captain McCalla is an able and accomplished officer, and the offense for which he was so heavily punished was in the line of zeal for necessary discipline.

As has been hinted in the Army and Navy Journal it is the intention of the President to transfer both Generals Lee and Wheeler from the volunteer to the regular establishment of the Army. The resignation of General Wheeler came in the nature of a surprise to both the administration and to his friends, and it is believed that he may be persuaded to withdraw it in order to give the President a chance to nominate him as brigadier general in the Regular Army. If such is the case he will be immediately retired and General Lee nominated for the vacancy, and in turn retired to make room for some senior colonel, who will also be retired. This will be following out the policy of the administration and will give many officers a chance to be promoted to the grade of brigadier general who would otherwise retire as colonels. The next vacancy in the grade of brigadier general will occur upon the retirement of Major General Merritt in June. As has been stated in these columns, General Otis will at that time be made a major general in the regular service and ordered home from the Philippine Islands.

Although the order relative to the coming home of the battalions of the 14th, 18th and 23d Infantry and the squadron of the 5th Cavalry has not yet been issued by the War Department, it may be definitely stated that the 5th Cavalry will go to Jefferson Barracks; the battalion of the 14th Infantry to Fort Wayne; the battalion of the 18th Infantry to Fort Douglas, and the battalion of the 23d Infantry to Fort Keogh. This order has been prepared in the office of the Adjutant General, but will probably not be issued prior to the return of the Secretary of War from Cuba. As stated in the Army and Navy Journal of March 10th, General Otis has been cabled and directed to select the battalions of the three infantry regiments, and send them home some time in May. The details of this order were printed in that issue. The three infantry regiments selected from the Philippine Army have been stationed in those islands longer than any other regular organizations.

Some mention has already been made in the Army and Navy Journal of the organization of the Puerto Rican Regiment of native troops. The details connected with this organization have now been completed by General Davis. The regiment will consist of only two battalions composed of the mounted and dismounted battalions of four companies each. The organization will be part of the volunteer establishment, and will be commanded by officers of the regular service holding advanced rank in the volunteer service. The field and staff officers will consist of one lieutenant colonel, two majors, two assistant surgeons, one with the rank of captain and one with the rank of first lieutenant, 8 captains, 10 first lieutenants and 8 second lieutenants.

It has been decided to hereafter designate the camp at Cayay as Camp "Henry" in honor of the late Gen. Guy V. Henry. The mounted battalion of the regiment will be stationed there and will be under the command

In reply to a Congressional inquiry the Secretary of War states that \$10,883,134.90 was disbursed by officers of the Pay Department to officers and men serving in the Philippines for May 31, 1898 to Oct. 31, 1899. The Engineers expended \$64,692.12; the Signal office \$266,923.76; the Commissary Department about \$3,650,000; the Surgeon General's office \$1,206,137.13; the Quartermaster General \$25,715,901.81; General Otis \$9,797.93; the Ordnance office \$1,853,477.68. This is a total of forty million dollars.

Secretary Long has issued an order to Admiral Schley, commanding the South Atlantic Station, directing him to leave Montevideo on account of the presence of the bubonic plague and to proceed to Bahia, Brazil, and such other Brazilian ports as he desires. The Chicago and Montgomery of Admiral Schley's command will leave there at once but the Wilmington, which is not yet out of quarantine, will remain until she is released and will follow the other ships.

The Adjutant General has been informed that the transport Siam has sailed from San Francisco for Manila, by way of Hilo, with 118 horses, 252 mules and a full supply of forage. She also carried thirty civilian employees.

The following statement with reference to the reports in the press that flag officers, among whom Remy and McCormick were named, have not been treated with the usual consideration in the matter of their orders was mandatory: "The Secretary of the Navy states that nothing can be further from the truth. It is to the credit of naval officers that they are generally ready to serve promptly wherever required. They are the last men who would claim that their convenience should be consulted rather than the immediate necessities of the service. As to Admiral Remy the tender of the Asiatic Station, was the highest compliment that could be paid to him, and he was entitled to it for his very much appreciated services during the Spanish war. It happens that he was first apprised that he could have the place, and replied with a very cordial expression of his appreciation of the opportunity, whereupon orders were issued to him. It appears also that before orders were issued to Admiral McCormick, he had notice to hold himself in readiness for the important assignment made to him, and which is also a most honorable one. He has not had an opportunity to fly his flag since reaching the grade of Rear Admiral, and, with the exception of two months in command of the Oregon, which he was obliged to leave on account of ill health, has not been to sea since 1894. Leaving the Oregon, he was given six months leave of absence and then, although a Captain, given an Admiral's command at the Washington Navy Yard. After taking his recent orders into consideration and conferring with the Department as to time for going to Manila, he decided, in consideration of his health when last at sea, to avail himself of the law giving retirements after forty years service. Both Admirals are officers of high character and ability, and the Department has not had the slightest suggestion that the above opportunities for high command were regarded in any other than the most complimentary light by them, as they certainly were by the Department."

Senator McMillan and Penrose have introduced bills in the Senate providing for the opening of libraries in Manila for the benefit of Americans there.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs have reported adversely on S. 2934, providing for the transfer to the Adjutant-General's Department or the Inspector-General's Department of the Regular Army of officers of the line serving in the Volunteer Army, and it has been postponed indefinitely.

SUPPLIES FOR THE ARMY.

Several communications have reached the War Department containing statements that representations are being made in the press throughout the country to the effect that the Quartermaster's Department and the Commissary Department of the Army are purchasing supplies for the equipment and sustenance of the Army in Australia, China and Japan, and that millions of dollars of American money are being expended in China and Japan for the purchase of clothing and supplies which should be properly spent in this country. A complete refutation of charges of this character was made public at the War Department, and it may perhaps be interesting to know that the vast quantities of supplies of all kinds required for the Army serving in the Philippines are purchased in this country, and that American manufacturers and producers are reaping the benefit of these expenditures. The khaki cloth now so much used was at first unknown to our manufacturers, but they are now able to meet all demands for it and to furnish a quality equal or superior to that made abroad. As demonstrating this fact, contracts of the Quartermaster's Department are now outstanding for nearly 1,500,000 yards of khaki, from which will be manufactured 125,000 khaki coats and 176 pairs of khaki trousers, nearly all of which are destined for the Philippines at an early date. Practically the only purchases made in Manila by the Quartermaster's Department have been of khaki uniforms absolutely essential for the comfort and welfare of the troops in the field, and which, in the beginning of the campaign, it was not possible to furnish. Instead of these purchases amounting in value to millions of dollars, as represented, the total value does not exceed \$325,000, covering a period of nearly two years.

The Acting Commissary General of Subsistence reports that the only purchases of supplies for the maintenance of the Army in the Philippines which has been made outside of this country, is for fresh meat, butter, rice and sugar. With the exception of these articles, all supplies furnished by the Subsistence Department either for issue or sale to officers and men stationed in the islands came from this country. Fresh meat and butter are obtained from Australia, and rice and sugar purchased in Manila, for the reason that, being perishable in character, they can be obtained there in better condition and at less expense to the government. From Australia to Manila the distance is 2,700 miles, while from San Francisco to Manila the distance is 8,000 miles. The price paid for beef purchased by the Commissary Department is but 7 1/2 cents per pound delivered in Manila, this price including the demurrage on the vessel and the cost of operating the refrigerating plant aboard. During comparatively short periods, they generally stated that the contract for fresh vegetables is filled from home-grown products. Monthly shipments of 300 tons of bacon and 50 tons of ham are being made from San Francisco. The rice and sugar are obtained in Manila. All the other component parts of the ration, as well as the stock of supplies kept on hand by the Commissary Department for sale to officers and men of the Army, come from the United States.

THE USUAL EXCUSE.

(From Pick-Me-Up.)

There's a time of trial coming for the married women of Great Britain. As soon as the war is over every married man will slap his breast and cry: "Begad, sir, I'd have given my fortune to have gone to the front, and if it hadn't been for my wife I'd have volunteered."

PERSONALS.

Captain M. L. Hersey, 9th Inf., has rejoined at Fort Slocum, N. Y., from a visit to his family at Melrose, Mass.

General Corbin was the guest of honor at a theatre party given on Monday evening, March 12, by Senator and Mrs. McMillan in Washington, D. C.

The Rev. Barton W. Perry, of San Leandro, Cal., a Presbyterian Minister, has been appointed Post Chaplain U. S. Army.

1st Sergeant Dunne, Battery C, 4th Art., recently retired at Fort Caswell, N. C., has established his home at Rosebank, Staten Island, N. Y.

Miss Arline Scully, daughter of Col. J. W. Scully, U. S. A., is becoming known as a young writer of unusual merit. Her short stories are appearing in several of the leading magazines.

The Misses Smith, daughters of Major Allen Smith, U. S. A., will probably pass the months of April and May in Washington prior to joining their brother at West Point, N. Y.

Captain G. L. Anderson, 7th Art., who is doing excellent work in the matter of inspection of electric plants as posts in the Department of the East, will extend his field of operations to Forts on the Pacific Coast.

General M. V. Sheridan, U. S. A., and Mrs. Sheridan are now comfortably located into quarters at Governor's Island and looking up old friends in New York and vicinity.

Secretary of War Root and party are expected to leave Havana home, March 17, coming by way of Charleston, S. C., where the Secretary will visit Sullivan's Island and other fortifications in that harbor.

Mrs. Breeze, widow of the late Capt. Livingston Breeze, U. S. N., left Washington, D. C., on Monday, March 12th, for Atlantic City, N. J., where she will pass some time before going to Berkeley Springs, W. Va.

The marriage on the 1st instant of Miss Bessie W. Wheeler, of Mobile, Alabama, to Lieutenant L. F. James, U. S. N., of the U. S. S. Texas, is announced. The ceremony took place in Mobile on the evening of March 1st.

Mrs. Grant, wife of General Frederick D. Grant, arrived in St. Petersburg, Russia, March 12th, with a trained nurse to assist in nursing her daughter, Princess Cantacuzene-Speransky, who has been ill several weeks with a slight attack of typhus. Mrs. Grant states that although her daughter is not able to sit up she is rapidly recovering.

A committee of the Academic Board, U. S. M. A., composed of Profs. Larned, Wood and Edgerton, ask contributions of oil portraits, or busts of distinguished graduates, mural tablets, battle flags, arms, etc., to be placed in the new Memorial Hall building. A number of paintings already adorn its walls, and many trophies and mementoes are in storage awaiting location.

The engagement which is interesting their friends at the Capital is that of Miss Edith Morton and Mr. William Corcoran Eustis. Miss Morton is the eldest daughter of former Vice-President Morton, and Mr. Eustis is a son of the late Chief Justice George Eustis, of Louisiana. The marriage will take place in the early spring at the bride's home in New York. Miss Morton is a tall graceful blonde, and was a great favorite in society during her stay in Washington, D. C.

Lieutenant Commander H. M. Hodges has been the recipient of a commendatory letter from the Secretary of the Navy. Lieutenant Commander Hodges commands the U. S. S. Nero recently returned from a long surveying and deep sea sounding trip, which was conducted with great skill and promptitude and for which the letter above mentioned was written. The Nero made the two deepest casts ever accomplished in any ocean. Depths of over 5,000 fathoms being reached twice.

We are very much pleased to learn that the Rev. Herbert Shipman has been reappointed as chaplain at the Military Academy. Mr. Shipman has been very successful in his duties at the Academy, and is very popular in all circles. His first term of four years will expire on April 26.—Highland Falls Gazette.

Chaplain J. W. Jackson, U. S. Army, has returned to his home at 103 Maplewood avenue from a visit to his daughter, Mrs. Lewis, wife of Lieutenant F. W. Lewis, 12th Inf., at West Point.

The daily papers are giving much prominence to Hartford, Conn., despatches relating to the suit for divorce brought by Dr. George Holcomb Barber, passed assistant surgeon, U. S. N. He charges his wife, who was Miss Belle Bemis and whose wedding was one of the social events of the Washington social season of 1895-'96, with the excessive use of liquor. The defence have brought forward witnesses who say they never saw Mrs. Barber under the influence of liquor. Dr. Barber states that he found her in that condition on many occasions.

The following were among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C., during the week ending March 14: Commander B. A. Fiske, U. S. N.; Col. O. A. Woodruff, U. S. A., and Miss Woodruff; Major D. M. Scott, U. S. A., and Mrs. D. M. Scott and Miss Scott; Capt. R. S. Nichols, U. S. A.; Capt. C. E. Tamm, U. S. A.; Commander W. Maynard, U. S. N.; Major M. W. Wood, U. S. A.; Col. E. P. Pearson, U. S. A., and Mrs. E. P. Pearson; Major A. B. Bickham, U. S. A., and Mrs. A. B. Bickham; Lieut. C. C. Carr, U. S. A., and Capt. F. W. Sibley, U. S. A.

The President has designated for examination with a view to his appointment as Chaplain in the regular Army to fill the existing vacancy, Rev. Barton W. Perry, of California. Rev. Perry is a graduate of Hamilton College, and is strongly recommended by officers of the Presbyterian Church, of which he is a clergyman, and this appointment is on the line of the fixed policy of the President, to distribute Army Chaplaincies among the different religious denominations. During the present administration three Episcopal, two Methodist, one Catholic and one Presbyterian ministers have been appointed to the Army.

The Secretary of the Navy has written to Senator Hale, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, as to the need of a permanent inspecting officer subject to the orders of the Secretary only; one free from any obligation to the personnel, and who is familiar with administrative duties and the methods of the Navy, and will be able with facility to investigate thoroughly cases involving waste of labor and material, etc. There are serious objections to detailing a sea-going officer for such duty. The custom of the service is against the retention of such an officer on shore duty for a longer period than three years, and he is trained for other work. It is recommended that an amendment be made to the naval appropriation bill providing for such an officer with the pay of a Lieutenant Commander.

PERSONAL.

Lieut. Col. W. M. Wallace, 2d Cav., commands at Hamilton Barracks, Cuba.

Capt. W. N. Blow, 15th Inf., lately at the Grand Hotel, New York, has joined for duty at Plattsburg Barracks.

Capt. G. L. Scott, 6th Cavalry, was expected to return to Fort Sill, O. T., this week from a visit to San Antonio, Texas.

Lieut. J. C. Burnett, U. S. N., retired, has taken up his permanent residence in San Francisco, Cal., his address being 1450 Franklin street.

Lieut. Col. W. E. Dougherty, 7th U. S. Inf., was a guest at a banquet tendered ex-Col. S. Y. Seyburn, of the 202d N. Y. Volunteers, at Buffalo, March 10.

Fort Casey, Washington, is garrisoned by 2d Lieut. A. B. Putnam, 3d Art. A. A. Surg. E. H. Sargent, U. S. A., and a detachment of Battery B, 3rd Artillery.

Major Asa Bird Gardiner, U. S. Army, was the guest of honor at a private dinner given March 12 at the Colonial Club, New York City, by certain members of the club.

General John B. Sanborn read a paper March 13 on "Military Campaigns of 1862, including the Battle of Ink," before the Minnesota Commandery of the Loyal Legion.

The memory of the late Gen. Guy V. Henry, U. S. Army, and his services in Puerto Rico are accentuated by naming the station of the Puerto Rican Plantation Camp Henry.

1st Lieut. W. P. Paine, 2d Cav., commands troop B, on duty at Santa Clara, Cuba. Capt. H. H. Sargent being on detached service in the Philippines as Lieut. Col. of the 20th Infantry.

Capt. A. A. Cabaniss, 24th Inf., commands at Fort Wright, Washington, with him being 2d Lieut. T. A. Baldwin, Jr., 24th Inf., and A. A. Surg. T. G. Holmes, U. S. A., and Co. M, 24th Inf.

Capt. Sebree Smith, 1st Lieut. W. A. Bethel and 2d Lieut. H. E. Cloke, 3d Art. and A. A. Surg. Jas. Reagles, U. S. A., with Battery M, 3d Art, make up the garrison of Fort Stevens, Ore.

General Francis V. Greene gave an interesting address on "The Philippines" before the Army and Navy Club on the evening of March 16. There was a large attendance, principally military men.

Col. Ezra P. Ewers, 10th Inf., commands the garrison of Matanzas, Cuba. This comprises the troops at Santa Cristina Barracks, Hamilton Barracks, Drum Barracks and Military Hospital.

Direct news reaches us from Fort Slocum, N. Y., that a barrel of whiskey, recently smuggled into the post by a recruit from Kentucky, was discovered and confiscated by the guard. The smuggler went to the guardhouse a sadder and a wiser "rookie."

Commodore Albert G. Clary, U. S. N., retired, continues to reside at Punta Delgada, San Miguel, Azores. He has resided there for many years past, and has become one of the permanent institutions of the place.

Among the wounded at Peuerand, Luzon, P. I., March 6, was A. A. Surgeon W. C. Chidester, U. S. Army; at Tabayan, January 23, Lieut. Guy A. Boyle, 30th Inf.; at Libmanan, Feb. 20th, Lieut. John B. Galleher, 40th Inf.

The following officers are on duty at Fort Flagler, Washington; Capt. J. D. C. Hoskins and 1st Lieut. Geo. T. Patterson, 3d Art., and A. A. Surgeon S. Wythe, U. S. A. Battery B, 3d Art., is on duty at the post.

Capt. B. H. Cheever and A. A. Surgeon J. E. Bingham, U. S. A., with troop E, 6th Cav., make up the garrison of Fort Walla Walla, Washington. 1st Lieut. A. C. Nissen, of Co. E, 6th Cav., was at last accounts on detached service at Gardner, Idaho.

Col. Henry E. Noyes, 2d Cav., commands the regiment and post of Santa Clara barracks, Cuba. On duty at his headquarters on Feb. 24 were Capt. C. B. Hopkin, Q. M.; 1st Lieut. W. H. Bean, C. S.; 1st Lieut. H. G. Trout and 1st Lieut. P. D. Lockridge.

Lieut. John P. Ryan, 6th Cav., commands at Boise Barracks, Idaho. A. A. Surg. C. L. Sweet, U. S. A., and troop H, 6th Cav., are also on duty at the post. 2d Lieut. E. R. Heiberg, 6th Cav., the other officer making up the garrison, was at last accounts absent sick.

Lieut. Commander Theodor Porter, U. S. N., is on the receiving ship Franklin as executive officer, and his capacity as displayed in that position has given great pleasure to a wide circle of friends in the service. Lt. Comdr. Porter is a son of the late Admiral David D. Porter, U. S. Navy.

Rear Admiral George B. Balch, U. S. N., has adopted Baltimore as his permanent residence since his retirement. It was during the incumbency of this officer as Superintendent of the Naval Academy that the first efforts were made for the improvements which have been so well inaugurated.

Mrs. W. C. Wren, wife of Capt. W. C. Wren, 17th U. S. Inf., now in Manila, has returned to 38 South Lafayette street, Grand Rapids, Mich., after a seven weeks visit spent in Washington, New York and Columbus, Ohio. At this latter place Mrs. Wren was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. George L. Converse, U. S. A.

1st Lieut. R. K. Spiller, 42d Volunteer Infantry, was educated at the Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical College, now the Va. Polytechnic Institute, a University college. At the outbreak of the war with Spain he was mustered into the service of the U. S. as 2d Lieutenant 2d Va. Vol. Inf. May 13th; on Oct. 22d 1898 was promoted to 1st Lieutenant and served as such till mustered out Dec. 19th, 1898. Was appointed 1st Lieutenant 42d Inf. Sept. 1st 1899, and made battalion adjutant Oct. 15th, 1898, which position he now holds.

The body of Abraham Lincoln was transferred March 10 from the crypt of the National Lincoln Monument, Springfield, Ill., to a temporary vault just north of the monument. The removal was to allow of the demolition of the monument preparatory to its entire reconstruction on a different plan, for which \$100,000 has been appropriated by the Legislature. The coffins containing the body of Mrs. Lincoln and of "Tad," "Eddie" and "Willie" Lincoln, the three sons of the President, and of Abraham Lincoln, the son of Robert Lincoln, were also removed.

Secretary of War Root and party have had a busy time of it in Cuba this week. On March 12 writes a correspondent, the Secretary met all of Havana's aristocracy at the residence of Senora Rosalia Abreu in La Vedado. Mr. Root had an opportunity at this function to learn for himself how wealthy Cubans feel on the question of independence. A little girl sang a song in Spanish, closing with the line "Cuba for the Cubans." Wild applause greeted this sentiment. When Mr. Root inquired what had been said to provoke the outburst, his hostess informed him, whereupon he too applauded.

Lieutenant James Romayne, 19th Inf., is a recent arrival at Grand Rapids, Mich., for recruiting duty.

The only officer on duty at Fort Sherman, Idaho, is Lieut. Stuart Heintzelman, 6th Cav., with a detachment of Co. M, 24th Inf.

Maj. J. C. Scantling, 2nd Artillery, stationed at Fort Augustine, visited in Key West and at Key West Barracks, Fla., this week.

Capt. J. L. Chamberlain, 1st Artillery, lately in New York City, rejoined at Sullivan's Island, S. C., this week from leave of absence.

Lieut. Col. C. A. Dempsey, 1st Infantry, on sick leave at 207 Prince street, Alexandria, Va., was in Washington, D. C., this week on board duty.

Capt. Henry C. Keene, Jr., 24th Inf., and Major R. G. Ebert, Surgeon U. S. A., are the only officers on duty at Vancouver Barracks, Washington.

Gen. A. W. Greely, Chief Signal Officer of the Army, contributes to the New York Times of March 11 an interesting article on "Military Signaling in South Africa."

Mrs. W. A. Campbell, wife of Capt. W. A. Campbell, 22nd U. S. Infantry, has returned to 88 Greenfield street, Buffalo, N. Y., after spending the winter in Bath, England.

Col. John I. Rodgers, 5th Infantry, was in Washington, D. C., this week in connection with his duties as President of the Board on Officers' Quarters at Military Posts.

Lieut. Warren W. Whitside, 10th Cav., is a recent arrival at Santiago, Cuba, for duty on the staff of his father, who commands the Department of Santiago and Puerto Principe.

Under recent orders Capt. Willoughby Walke, 2nd Artillery, goes to Fort Monroe to take command of Battery B of his regiment, which has been selected for duty at the Artillery School.

Capt. G. L. Anderson, 7th Artillery, on a tour of inspection of electrical appliances at military forts, was at Key West Barracks, Fla., this week, and from there went to New Orleans.

Maj. and Mrs. Stephen R. Stafford, of Brockport, N. Y., have left for Washington, D. C., where their address will be 228 New Jersey avenue, S. E. Miss Stafford and Miss Florence Stafford are at present in Brockport, N. Y.

Henry E. Rhoades, Assistant Engineer, U. S. N., retired, has been for many years in charge of a department on the editorial staff of the Tribune, and it is owing to his efforts that the Tribune has been so well posted in Naval matters.

Lieut. Col. Thomas H. Barry, of the Adjutant General's Department, after a most arduous tour of duty in the Philippines, is now at Vancouver Barracks, his former post of duty, and after settling his affairs there will report to Adjutant Gen. Corbin for duty in his office.

The marriage of Lieutenant Herbert Mather, U. S. Marine Corps, to Miss Eleanor R. Poe, is now announced to take place at Baltimore March 17, instead of April 18, on account of the Lieutenant having been ordered to Sitka, Alaska, where his bride will accompany him.

At Fort Crook, Neb., the following officers are on duty: Major W. T. Duggan, commanding post; 1st Lieut. W. E. Welsh, Battln. Adjt. Adjt. and R. O. Q. M.; C. S.; Capt. B. M. Pursell, Co. I; 1st Lieut. J. F. Stephens, Co. K; Capt. H. E. Wilkins; 1st Lieut. G. J. Holden, Co. M; all of the 10th Inf.; Major C. K. Winne, Surgeon; A. A. Surg. M. Leeper, and roost Chaplain Bernard Kelly.

Fort Sill, Okla., is commanded by Capt. Geo. L. Scott of troop I, 6th Cav. On duty at the same post are 1st Lieut. B. B. Hver, 6th Cav., who performs the duties of Q. M., C. S., Sig. Engr. Ord. and Range officer, and is also in charge of the Apache prisoners of war, and the post exchange; 1st Lieut. J. T. Nance, Adjutant 3d squadron 6th Cav.; Assistant Surgeon M. M. Cloud, and Post Chaplain B. C. Hammond.

We regret to learn that Admiral Erben's dog has had his head turned by receiving from the Admiral's friends an unusual amount of attention because of the paragraph concerning him appearing in the Army and Navy Journal. He misbehaved himself to such an extent that the Admiral was forced to call him before the mast and sentence him to punishment, which was promptly administered by the Admiral in person, under Art. 1032 of Navy Regulations.

The staff of Major General W. R. Shafter, U. S. V., commanding Department of Columbia, are: Lieut. Col. M. P. Maus, I. G.; U. S. V. Inspector General, Capt. H. P. McCain, 14th Inf., A. A. G., and Judge Advocate; E. O.; S. O.; and Ins. S. A. P.; Major J. W. Jacobs, Q. M.; C. O. M.; Major J. U. Allison, C. S. C. C.; Major J. A. Watrous Paym., Chief Paym. and Major F. W. Hess, 3d Art., acting Art. Insp.; Major R. G. Ebert, Surgeon U. S. A., acting Chief Surg.

Lieut. Comdr. John K. Barton, U. S. N., says the Boston Globe, who was on March 9 detached as chief of the steam engineering department of the Charlestown Navy Yard and ordered to duty in the Philippines, is justly entitled to considerable of the credit for the modernizing of that department and its efficient equipment and organization of to-day. Rear Admiral Sampson and others at the yard make no hesitancy in expressing their satisfaction with the result of his labors, and his going is sincerely regretted by officers and workmen alike.

1st Lieut. Stephen O. Fuqua, 29th Inf., was educated at University of Louisiana (military college) and one year at U. S. M. A., session of 1892 and 1893, and served five years in the U. S. Engineer corps and in the civil service as U. S. Inspector on river and harbor work under Maj. George McC. Derby, U. S. A. Was Capt. of Co. B, 2d U. S. Vol. Inf. from June 16, 1898 until mustered out June 22d, 1899. While in Cuba Capt. Fuqua commanded the three mounted companies of the 2d U. S. Vol. Inf., who were employed against the bandits in the Holguin district and who marched across the island twice, once mounted and once unmounted.

A St. Augustine, Fla., correspondent writes: "Captains Hamilton Rowan and Frank S. Harlow leave St. Francis barracks with their batteries of the First U. S. Artillery for Key West, where they will resume the station vacated last summer. While this movement will be pleasant to Lieutenant Albert G. Jenkins, who has been the only officer at Key West, it is regretted by the people in St. Augustine, for both Captain Rowan and Captain Harlow have endeavored themselves to all whose pleasure it has been to meet these delightful gentlemen, and to observe the soldiers' bearing of their men. Mrs. Harris, wife of Captain H. D. Harris, who is stationed at Governor's Island, and her daughter, Miss Harris, are making an extended stay. Miss Harris is an all-round athlete and a most accomplished and elegant young lady. His Excellency, the Governor, has shown his appreciation of American beauty by his continued attentions to Miss Harris."

Chaplain I. N. Ritner, U. S. A., is spending the winter at 5424 Jefferson street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Maj. Henry C. Ward, 16th Inf., was slightly wounded at Aparri, Province of Cagayan, P. I., in a recent engagement there.

Capt. D. F. Anglum, 12th Infantry, on leave from the Philippines, is now visiting in the United States and will rejoin his regiment in June next.

Commander Richardson Clover, U. S. N., Mrs. Clover and two daughters, sailed for England March 14 on the steamer "St. Paul."

Captain Chas. McQuiston, 4th Inf., now visiting at Croton Falls, N. Y., will sail for his regiment in the Philippines on the transport Sumner.

Capt. E. L. Zalinski, U. S. A., lectured before the Lowell Institute, Boston, March 13, on the defenses of our maritime frontiers, a fruitful subject.

Capt. J. H. Lundeen, 7th Art., commandant of Fort Greble, R. I., was called from there this week to his home by the serious illness of his mother.

Admiral George Dewey and Mrs. Dewey, after an exceedingly pleasant sojourn at Lakewood, N. J., left there March 12 for their home in Washington, D. C.

Colonel Cary Sanger, Inspector National Guard of New York, was presented to the Prince of Wales at a levee held March 7 at St. James Palace, London.

Rear Admiral F. V. McNair, U. S. N., will retire for age on the thirteenth of January next, reaching on that day sixty-two years of age. Having been on the active list of the Navy more than forty years it is not unlikely that the Admiral may take advantage of the law and apply for retirement before reaching the retiring age.

Capt. Williams-Forde, 32d U. S. Vols., has recently been ordered in from the field for special duty on the Street Cleaning and Sanitary Department of Manila, P. I. Mrs. Williams-Forde, nee Baldwin, and her mother, Mrs. F. D. Baldwin, will join their husbands in their far away stations in the early autumn. Col. Baldwin is to sail for the Philippines on the U. S. Transport Sumner the last of the month, via the Suez canal.

"Harper's Weekly" on March 10 called attention to a very remarkable fact in publishing the portraits of Rear Admirals Thomas O. Selfridge and Thomas O. Selfridge, Jr. It points out that both father and son are now on the retired list of the Navy, with the same rank. The elder Admiral Selfridge, who is nearly ninety-four, heads the Navy retired list, and was retired April 24, 1896. His son is nearly sixty-three and was retired for age on February 6, 1898.

Mrs. Russell A. Alger has generously given the use of her superb mansion in Detroit, Mich., for a musical on March 16th in aid of the Manila Aid Society of that city. This is an organization of prominent society women who are interesting themselves in the welfare and comfort of the soldiers in the Philippines. Monthly since September many boxes leave that city containing everything that adds to the comfort of sufferers. Pajamas, handkerchiefs, pencils, stationery and bed linen, also thousands of magazines and illustrated papers, are sent to small garrison towns, where they are godsend to our boys. Mrs. Handbury, the wife of Maj. Handbury, U. S. Engineers, is the President of this society, and devotes her entire time to the work.

A Fort Brown, Tex., correspondent, referring to a recent sacred concert given at Brownsville, writes: "The ever beautiful 'Jesus, Lover of My Soul' by Mrs. C. G. Ayres, wife of Capt. C. G. Ayres, 10th Cav., was rendered with exquisite expression. Mrs. Ayres' voice possesses natural qualities of a high order and is also very well cultivated. Another number later in the evening by the same sweet singer was the solo 'One Sweetly Solemn Thought,' which was sung with equal beauty. A large body of Capt. Ayres' E Troop, 10th U. S. Cav., attended by express invitation of the ladies in charge of the concert to join in singing the national anthem, 'The Star Spangled Banner.' It was their great strong voices that helped to swell the strain of the grand old banner song, which thrilled the audience with enthusiasm."

The Norwich University "Reveille," of Northfield, Vermont, publishes as the front-piece of its February issue a portrait of Lieut. Col. Charles A. Coolidge, 9th U. S. Inf., now in the Philippines. An old Norwich man, the "Reveille" states, having entered the University in 1860, and leaving as a private in Co. H, 16th Inf. He was appointed a Lieutenant in 1864, and Captain in 1878. He served in the Custer campaign and was a member of General Howard's staff in 1883-'84. Most of his service between the Civil and Spanish wars was in the Northwest. His regiment landed at Daiquiri, Cuba, on June 23, 1898, and in command of a battalion of the 7th Infantry he took part in the fight of July 1 at El Caney. On July 5 with his battalion he was in the trenches surrounding Santiago, taking part in the bombardment of July 10 and 11, and being present during the surrender on July 17. Since the war he has reached his present rank.

Mrs. W. S. Crosley, wife of Lieut. W. S. Crosley, U. S. N., and family, have returned from Macon, Ga., to Annapolis, Md. The presence in Macon of Mrs. Crosley, the guest of Mrs. Samuel Randolph Jacques has been the inspiration for many elegant social functions. As Miss Pauline Stewart, Mrs. Crosley was a beautiful and attractive society girl of Macon, and her numerous friends have hastened to show their happiness at her return for the winter. Mrs. Jacques, Miss Bonn, Mrs. J. F. Hanson, Mrs. Louis Stevens, Dr. and Mrs. Charles Hall, Mrs. Clisby Wise, Mrs. John Boiffouillet and Mrs. Cullen Battle have complimented Mrs. Crosley with card parties. Mrs. Charles Hall, Jr., Mrs. Robert Smith, Mrs. James Blount and Mrs. Walter Lamar have given luncheons in her honor, and Maj. and Mrs. W. H. Ross entertained her at an elegant dinner; also by Mrs. Ellis Talbot. Mrs. Crosley's husband is an Admiral Watson's staff, and is at present in the Philippines on board the Brooklyn.

A correspondent says: "Major F. M. H. Kendrick, commanding Fort McPherson, Atlanta, Ga., is a veteran of two wars. He was born at Albany, N. Y., Oct. 26, 1838, and at the beginning of the Rebellion in 1861, was looking up investments in Brazil. He had been offered by the Emperor Dom Pedro every inducement to remain and engage in the coffee trade with this country. He hastened back to the United States and volunteered as soon as war was declared, through which he fought gallantly to the end. He was appointed to his present regiment, 7th U. S. Inf., 2nd Lieut. from Tennessee in October, 1867, took an active part in the Sioux and Nez Percé campaigns, again in the Sioux campaign from 1880 to 1891, left Fort Logan, Colo., April 20th, 1898, and landed at Baiquiri, Cuba, June 21st, 1898; engaged at El Caney, San Juan, and before Santiago until its surrender; promoted Major 7th Inf., March 14th, 1899; arrived at Fort McPherson, Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 14th, 1900; from there will start for Alaska about 1st of May. The gallant Major, this splendid veteran of two wars, is very genial and has had a picturesque career, and Atlanta will be awfully sorry to see him depart."

THE ARMY.

Major John P. Baker, U. S. A., Chief Paymaster, Dept. of Missouri, has left St. Louis for Omaha, Neb.

Lieut. B. Perea, 49th Inf., was at Bacoor, P. I., January 29.

Major H. S. Wallace, U. S. A., has changed his address to 1729 New York avenue, Washington, D. C.

Capt. F. W. Sibley, 2d Cav., has changed station from Santa Clara, Cuba, to San Antonio, Tex.

Lieut. R. L. Carmichael, 2d Art., is at Fort Williams, Cape Cottage, Me.

Surgeon Philip Leach, U. S. N., is on duty at the U. S. Naval station, Guam, L. I.

Capt. Arthur Williams and Lieut. W. A. McDaniel, 3d U. S. Inf., were on duty at Malabon, Luzon, P. I., Feb. 2.

Capt. F. L. Winn, 12th U. S. Inf. Adjutant, was at Paniqui, Luzon, P. I., Jan. 30, the headquarters of the regiment.

Lieut. H. P. Howard, 3d U. S. Cav., was on Feb. 2 on duty in the office of the Military Governor of Vigan, Luzon, P. I.

2d Lieut. Richard M. Cutts, U. S. M. C., son of the late Lieut. Cutts, U. S. N., is at present stationed at Mare Island Navy Yard.

Lieut. Hobart L. Tremain, U. S. N., retired, resides in the interesting little town of Monticello, N. Y., where he has the advantage of a quiet life and plenty of fresh air.

Major and Mrs. William Nelson announce the marriage of their daughter, Susanna Clifford, to Mr. Louis Deane Wilkes, on Thursday, March 1st, 1900, at Seymour, Albermarle County, Va.

Mr. Fitzhugh C. Benham, eldest son of Col. D. W. Benham, U. S. Army, is now one of the assistants under the city civil engineer of Cleveland, Ohio. He resides with his father at 50 Cheshire street.

Miss Charlotte P. Benham and Master Webster L. Benham are living at 307 West 93d street, New York City. The latter is taking a course at Trinity School, and will graduate next June.

Commdr. J. J. Brice, U. S. N., retired, is living in Oakland, Cal. Commdr. Brice has been identified with the Pacific Coast so extensively that a large portion of his friends are residents of that favored clime.

The next retirement for age will be Captain W. C. Gibson, U. S. N., whose sixty-second birthday occurs July 23d, 1900. On the eleventh of December he will be followed by Captain John Lowe, U. S. N., now on duty at Hartford, Conn.

Lieut. Commander Richard C. Henderson, U. S. N., member of the Board of Inspection and Survey, has been visiting Salisbury, N. C., where many of his relatives live. He returned to Washington and re-occupied his quarters at the Albany.

The present address of Henry C. Tallman, Lieut. Comdr., U. S. N., on the retired list is Post Office box 634, New York City. Lieut. Comdr. Tallman has been in fairly good health for the past year or two, but quite recently he has not been so well. A Southern trip has been recommended.

Lieutenant Frank Marble, U. S. N., is at Manila on the staff of Rear Admiral J. C. Watson, Commander-in-Chief of the Asiatic Station, and will probably remain on that station until Admiral Watson is relieved. He has recently been elected a member of the Century Club, New York.

Chief Engineer G. M. L. Maccarty, U. S. N., is living in retirement at the Mount Adams House, Jefferson Highlands, N. H. Since his retirement in 1896 Mr. Maccarty's health has not been at all good, and it is found that the keen air of the mountains is beneficial, save in the extreme cold weather of the winter.

The surviving Captains of our warships who took part in the battle Manila Bay under Admiral Dewey were the guests of the Colonial Club at a banquet given in their honor in the clubhouse, New York, March 15. Those who have accepted are Capt. B. P. Lamberth, Capt. N. M. Dyer, Capt. J. B. Coghlan, Capt. Frank Wildes and Capt. Asa Walker.

Lieut. C. T. Vogelgesang, U. S. N., is on duty at the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, Cal., in connection with fitting the battleship Wisconsin for her full power and speed trials. The latest reports from that ship are to the effect that the work on her is progressing favorably, but somewhat slowly, on account of the difficulty experienced in procuring material.

The engagement is announced of 1st Lieut. Dickinson P. Hall, U. S. M. C., and Miss Cornelia McRae, of Vallejo, Cal. Lieut. Hall is attached to the Marine Barracks at Mare Island, and Miss McRae is a native of Vallejo. Miss McRae is a niece of Mrs. C. C. Wolcott, wife of Civil Engineer Wolcott of the League Island Navy Yard. The date of the marriage has not been given out.

Regarding the purpose of Civil Engineer Peary to attempt to reach the North Pole by crossing the ice fields from Cape Joseph Henry General Greely is quoted by the New York Herald as saying: "I do not think that Mr. Peary has any chance of succeeding. The experience of Markham in 1876 seems to preclude the possibility of success. The condition of the ice was awful, and Markham was unable to make any headway. I think Mr. Peary will find the same conditions prevailing."

An additional appropriation of \$5,000 for placing an equestrian statue of the late Major-General Henry Warner Slocum on the battlefield of Gettysburg has received the sanction of the Finance Committee. The committee will also report favorably on Monday night Mr. Wheeler's bill authorizing the Board of Commissioners of the Battlefields of Gettysburg and Chattanooga to place on the monument to be erected on Lookout Mountain a bronze group of statuary representing "Reconciliation," according to designs approved by the Commissioners, at a cost not exceeding \$11,000.

A correspondent signing himself only "Pars Quorum Fui" sends to the New York "Evening Post" the suggestion that the Army Examining Board that met in New York, be summoned to testify and produce their reports, especially those relating to the candidates for second lieutenants during the summer of 1898. He adds: "On this subject, I can from my own knowledge give testimony and suggest pregnant questions. For instance twenty-four candidates out of forty-nine were disqualified for physical disabilities. Now, one would think that a sturdy physique is a sine qua non for a soldier; yet, to use an expression copied literally from a letter of the Adjutant-General's, the 'disqualification' was waived by the President, and, after an easy mental examination, commissions were issued to almost all these relatives or proteges of influential politicians."

This correspondent would do well to communicate the knowledge he possesses to the Secretary of War instead of wasting it on an anonymous communication to a newspaper.

ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of War.
GEO. D. MEIKLEJOHN, Assistant Secretary.
MAJOR GENERAL NELSON A. MILES, Commanding.

CIR. 6, MARCH 1, 1900, H. Q. A. A. G. O.
I. By direction of the Secretary of War, paragraph 3, Circular, No. 10, October 3, 1899, amending paragraph 1, Circular, No. 8, August 5, 1899, both from this office, regarding the designation of the official capacity of disbursing officers on checks signed by them, is amended to read as follows:

Officers serving in and disbursing funds pertaining to more than one staff department and officers assigned to duty in any of the staff departments, will, in issuing checks, connote the designation of their official capacity to their rank and the particular staff department on account of which the checks are drawn.

II. The following decisions have been made and are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

1. COMPANY COOKS.—The company, troop, and battery cooks authorized by the act of Congress, approved March 2, 1899, as published in General Orders, No. 38, March 4, 1899, from this office, will not be included in the individual classification of such organizations in small-arms firing.—(Decision Maj. Gen. Comdg. Army, Feb. 26, 1900—311984 A. G. O.)

2. SHOES, LEGGINGS AND GLOVES.—Shoes of russet leather and leggings will be worn with the khaki uniform, and when gloves are worn the white Berlin glove will be used by the infantry and heavy artillery and the gauntlet by the cavalry and field artillery.—(Decision Maj. Gen. Comdg. Army, Feb. 26, 1900—312893 A. G. O.)

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles: H. C. Corbin, A. G.

G. O. 1, MARCH 1, 1900, D. CAL.
Publishes the classification of gunners and gunnery specialists in the 3d Artillery at the battery competition held during the year 1899.

By command of Maj. Gen. Shafter: J. B. BABCOCK, Assistant Adjutant Gen.

G. O. 3, MARCH 5, 1900, DIV. CUBA.
Announces that the payment or commutation of rations to enlisted men in the Division of Cuba, detained on special duty which separates them from messing facilities with the troops at the rate of (\$1.50) per day is revoked. From and after March 1, 1900, commutation of rations will be paid at the rate of (70) cents per day.

G. O. 5, JAN. 15, 1900, M. G. P. I.
Brig. Gen. William A. Kobbe, U. S., is appointed Military Governor of the Province of Albay, Luzon, and of the Island of Catanduanes and, temporarily, to subserve immediate purposes, of the Islands of Samar and Leyte. He will occupy with the troops of his command the towns of Sorsogon, Legaspi, Donsol, and Buian of the Province of Albay, the town of Virac of the Island of Catanduanes, the towns of Calbayoc and Catbalogan of the Island of Samar, and the town of Tacloban of the Island of Leyte. He will take possession of these several places in order of occupancy as to time according to instructions which he will hereafter receive.

Gen. Kobbe will establish civil government as rapidly as possible in the various towns within the limits of his command as rapidly as they are occupied by his troops. He will establish, through the appointment of officers and details of assistants, the Customs and Internal Revenue offices necessary for the public administration. Passed Assistant Surg. George McKrell, U. S., is appointed District Surg. for the District of Cavite, vice Assistant Surg. Cary D. Langhorne, U. S., relieved.

G. O. 7, JAN. 19, 1900, M. G. P. I.
Mail for all ports in these Islands open to trade, where post-offices have not been established or civil postal employees secured, will be addressed and sent, by such transportation as may be available, to the C. O. of the U. S. Troops stationed thereat, who will promptly attend to the disposition and distribution of the same.

By command of Maj. Gen. OUI: THOMAS H. BARRY, A. A. G.

G. O. 15, JAN. 27, 1900, M. G. P. I.
The following ports will be open for trade on Jan. 30, 1900: Virac, Sorsogon, Donsol, Buian, Albay, Legaspi, Calbayoc, Catbalogan and Tacloban. On Feb. 1st, 1900, the ports of Batangas and Taal.

G. O. 16, JAN. 27, 1900, M. G. P. I.

The following appointments are made for ports recently opened:

Batangas.—Captain of Port and Inspector of Customs, 1st Lieut. Reuben D. Blanchard, 38th Inf.; Collector of Internal Revenue, 1st Lieut. Joseph L. Kraemer, 38th Inf. Taal.—Captain of the Port and Inspector of Customs, 1st Lieut. Frederick B. Nelson, 28th Inf.; Collector of Internal Revenue, 2d Lieut. Wm. H. Lyons, 28th Inf.

Virac.—1st Lieut. W. T. Bishop, 4th Inf., Captain of Port, Inspector of Customs and Collector of Internal Revenue.

Sorsogon.—Captain E. W. Terry, 47th Inf., Captain of Port, Inspector of Customs and Collector of Internal Revenue.

Donsol.—Captain A. C. Hart, 47th Inf., Captain of Port, Inspector of Customs and Collector of Internal Revenue.

Buian.—1st Lieut. C. H. Morrow, 47th Inf., Captain of Port, Inspector of Customs and Collector of Internal Revenue.

Legaspi.—1st Lieut. Samuel Riggs, 47th Inf., Captain of the Port, Inspector of Customs and Collector of Internal Revenue.

The appointments for the ports of Albay, Calbayoc, Catbalogan and Tacloban will be announced in later orders.

G. O. 17, JAN. 29, 1900, M. G. P. I.

The following appointments are made:

Calbayoc.—Captain of the Port, Inspector of Customs and Collector of Internal Revenue, 1st Lieut. A. E. Phillips, 43d Inf., U. S. V.

Catbalogan.—Captain of the Port, Inspector of Customs and Collector of Internal Revenue, 1st Lieut. W. B. Conrow, 43d Inf.

Tacloban.—Captain of the Port, Inspector of Customs and Collector of Internal Revenue, 1st Lieut. E. O. Powers, 43d Inf.

G. O. 6, JAN. 16, D. P. AND 5th C.

The 3d and 47th Inf., Light Battery G, 3d Artillery, will constitute a provisional brigade of this Army Corps, to the command of which Brigadier General William A. Kobbe, U. S., is assigned. It will proceed by water transportation to such port or ports in the southern waters of the Philippines as may hereafter be announced. The troops will be provided with rations for thirty days, and a limited amount of land transportation to consist of at least two ambulances and six four-mule teams, and for all animals shipped, together with those belonging to and in possession of the battery and mounted men and officers of the command one month's supply of forage will be taken. The transports conveying the troops will be conveyed by vessels of the Navy. The expedition will sail on Jan. 18th. The troops indicated will constitute a Separate Brigade of troops within the meaning of the 78d Article of War, and its commanding general is vested with all the powers of a Division or Department Commander in so far as authority connected with general courts-martial is concerned.

G. O. 9, JAN. 21, 1900, D. P. AND 4th C.
Col. Merritt Barber, A. A. G., U. S. A., is assigned to duty as Adjutant General of the Department and Corps, relieving Lieut. Col. Thomas H. Barry, A. A. G., U. S. V., who will proceed to San Francisco, California.

G. O. 4, JAN. 21, 1900, 1st DIV. 2nd C.
Captain John H. Duval, U. S. A., is announced as Chief Commissary of the Division.
By Command of Maj. Gen. Bates: ARTHUR L. WAGNER, A. A. G.

G. O. 5, MARCH 2, 1900, D. M. AND 8 C.
Capt. William A. Phillips, 10th Inf., is detailed as Inspector of the Public Schools within the limits of the Department.

G. O. 9, JAN. 14, 1900, 4th INF. 1MUS, P. I.

Again the 4th Infantry mourns the death of another, one of its bravest. First Lieut. Ward Cheney fell at the head of his company on the morning of January 7, 1899, while leading a charge upon intrenchments of the insurgents near Puente Juan. Lieut. Cheney, with his company (C. Co., 4th Infantry), and Lieut. Henry N. Voss, with the scouts, 4th Infantry, had been ordered to reconnoitre the position of the enemy at daybreak, to ascertain their strength at the bridge, before the general advance which was to take place that day. The movement began at 5:15, and was a very successful one, and a complete surprise to the enemy. At about a mile and a half from here, Lieutenant Cheney's advance guard struck the enemy's outposts, and drove them in precipitately. Taking personal command of the advance guard, without a pause, he followed closely on their heels, his company following as a support. Upon coming in sight of the main body, already in confusion, he instantly charged their works, from which he encountered a heavy fire, however, and fell while crossing the barricade. A few minutes later the insurgents were routed by the attack of the scouts in flank, five-hundred of them flying in every direction, but leaving two officers and seven men dead on the bridge. When Lieutenant Cheney fell, his men attempted to carry him to the rear, but with that unsurpassed courage, he repulsed them exclaiming: "I will not go to the rear until those works are taken." This affair was a brilliant success, but it has cost the 4th Infantry one of its best young officers; one who, by his high courage, devotion to duty and courteous bearing, had won the esteem and affection of all who served with him. Lieut. Cheney was appointed from civil life July 9th, 1895, and has served with the regiment since September 16th, 1898. His death is a blow that is felt by everyone in the regiment.

By order of Maj. Price: AUSTIN H. BROWN, Captain 4th U. S. Inf., Adjutant.

CIRCULAR 1, MARCH 1, 1900, D. S. & P. P.
Announces that the quarantine season of the United States and Puerto Rico against Cuba began April 1st, and issues instructions in connection therewith.

CIRCULAR 2, MARCH 5, 1900, D. S. & P. P.
Publishes special instructions, prepared by the Chief Surgeon, to guard against the introduction and spread of yellow fever in this Department.

G. O. 41, FEB. 23, 1900, D. P. R.
Lieut. Col. Henry R. Brinkerhoff, 11th Inf., is announced as treasurer of the Island of Puerto Rico, and will relieve Major James A. Buchanan, 11th Inf.

G. O. 43, MARCH 1, 1900, D. P. R.

The following changes of troops serving in this Department are ordered:

For embarkation to the United States, Troop A, 5th Cav., from Arecibo to San Juan; Troop B, 5th Cav., from Adjuntas to San Juan; Troop D, 5th Cav., from Mayaguez to San Juan.

For duty, Troop I, 5th Cav., from Ponce to Adjuntas; Troop K, 5th Cav., from Manati to Mayaguez; Troop M, 5th Cav., from Cayey to Manati.

For temporary duty, Co. B, 11th Inf., from San Juan. These organizations will proceed by marching to the stations designated. Troop B will proceed to comply with this order as soon as relieved by Troop I; Troop M, when relieved by Co. B; Troop K, when relieved by Troop M; Troop A, when relieved by the detachment from Manati.

The C. O. at Manati will maintain a detachment at Arecibo consisting of two non-commissioned officers and ten enlisted men under command of 2d Lieut. Hubert L. Wigmore, 5th Cav.; and the C. O., Troop I, 5th Cav., on arrival at Adjuntas will maintain a detachment of two non-commissioned officers and ten enlisted men at Utuado, which detachments will be relieved from time to time as the interests of the service may require.

G. O. 44, MARCH 1, 1900, D. P. R.

Prohibits the placing of advertisements by means of paint, posters, placards, or otherwise, on any public building, or on any of the walls or fortifications, or on trees or other places in any public grounds or on fences or other enclosures of public grounds, or on telegraph or telephone poles, when said buildings, grounds, fortifications, telegraph or telephone poles belong to the United States or to the Island of Puerto Rico.

G. O. 45, MARCH 3, 1900, D. P. R.

The Post of Larés, Puerto Rico, will be discontinued. Co. L, 11th Inf., commanded by Captain Harry R. Lee, 11th Inf., will as soon as practicable proceed by marching and by rail to San Juan for station.

G. O. 27, MARCH 8, 1900, H. Q. A. A. G. O.

I. Amending the following Acts of Congress:

1. Amending an Act amending an Act suspending certain provisions of law relating to the War Department, etc. Approved Feb. 24, 1900.

II. Granting additional right of way to the Allegheny Valley Railway Company through arsenal grounds at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. Approved Feb. 23, 1900.

G. O. 23, MARCH 9, 1900, H. Q. A. A. G. O.

I. Whenever an enlisted man is discharged from the Army prior to the expiration of his term of service, the actual cause of discharge will be stated in the order directing the same and noted on the final statements. Officers signing final statements will be careful to observe that these notations are made in all cases, as the cause of discharge determines the soldier's right to travel allowances, and the mere quotation of the number and date of the order upon which the discharge is based is insufficient as a guide to proper payment.

II. For the Island of Idaho, is discontinued as a garrison post, and the detachment, Company M, 24th U. S. Inf., now at that post, will rejoin its proper station, Fort Wright, Washington, at such time as in the opinion of the department commander may be for the best interests of the service.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brigadier General Joseph Wheeler, U. S. V., is relieved from duty with the Department and Corps, and will proceed by way of the Island of Guam to San Francisco, Cal. General Wheeler is directed upon reaching Guam to delay a sufficient time to investigate conditions existing there. (Jan. 16, D. C. and S. C.)

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Col. M. Barber, A. A. G., U. S. A., having arrived at Manila on the Grant, will report to the department commander. (Jan. 26, D. P. & C.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Raymond Sulzer, A. Q. M., will proceed to Jolo, Island of Jolo, for duty as Depot Q. M. at that place, relieving Capt. Lea Febiger, 2d Inf. (Jan. 17, D. P. and S. C.)

Capt. Benjamin Johnson, A. Q. M., U. S. V., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal. (Jan. 18, D. P. and S. C.)

Capt. Joseph C. Byron, A. Q. M., U. S. A., will report to the Depot Q. M., Manila, for duty as his assistant. (Jan. 23, D. P. and S. C.)

Mr. R. D. Carter, clerk Q. M. D., having been appointed Second Lieutenant, U. S. A., and assigned to 12th Inf., will join regiment. (Feb. 6, D. P. and S. C.)

The quarters of P. Q. M. Surgeon Chas. Harvey are relieved from quarantine. (Pt. Schuyler, March 10.) Post Q. M. Sergeant Frederick L. Fink will proceed to his new station, Fort Casswell, N. C., for duty. (Feb. 21, D. P. R.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Edward R. Hutchins, A. C. S., U. S. V., will proceed by transport to San Francisco, Cal. (Feb. 4, D. P. and S. C.)

The following assignments and changes of commissary sergeants are announced: Dietrich R. Horstelman will report to C. O. 16th Inf. Apurto, Luzon, for duty; William H. Boog and John Manton will report to the depot commissary, Manila, this city, for duty; Patrick Lynch will report to the depot commissary, Tarlac, Luzon, for duty. (Feb. 1, D. P. and S. C.)

Capt. John H. Duval, C. S., U. S. A., will report to the commanding general, 1st Division, for duty as C. C. of that division. (Feb. 1, D. P. and S. C.)

Capt. Charles R. Krauthoff, A. C. S., U. S. V., having accepted appointment as captain, commissary of subsistence, U. S. A., March 11, 1900, is honorably discharged from the Volunteer Army. (March 13, W. D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Raphael A. Edmonston, U. S. A., will report to the C. O. 20th U. S. Inf., for temporary duty, relieving 1st Lieut. Basil H. Dutcher, Surg., who will report at once to Brigadier General William A. Kobbie, U. S. V., for temporary duty with his command in the field. (Jan. 16, D. P. and S. C.)

Acting Hospital Steward Frank Luve will report to the commanding general, 1st Division, for duty. (Jan. 29, D. P. and S. C.)

Major George H. Penrose, Surg., U. S. V., and A. Surg. George R. White, U. S. A., are relieved from duty with the 3d Brigade, 2d Division, and will report in person at Calamba, Luzon, for the purpose of establishing a base hospital at that place. (Jan. 31, D. P. and S. C.)

The following assignments and changes of stations and duties of acting assistant surgeons, U. S. A., are announced: Albert H. Macbeth will report to the commanding general, 1st Division, for duty; Sherman A. Yule will report to the C. O. San Jacinto, Luzon, for duty; John C. Orr will report to the C. O. of the base hospital at Dagupan, Luzon. (Feb. 1, D. P. and S. C.)

Surg. Frederick H. Sparrenberger, U. S. A., upon arrival at station of the headquarters of the 40th Inf., U. S. V., will report to the regimental commander thereof for duty. (Feb. 3, D. P. and S. C.)

Surg. H. E. Menage, U. S. A., will report on transport Grant, at Manila, for duty on her return voyage to San Francisco, Cal. (Feb. 5, D. P. and S. C.)

Acting Hospital Steward Carl Graner, to report to C. O. 6th Inf., at Negros; Acting Hospital Steward William Vogt, from the 12th U. S. Infantry, to Convalescent Hospital, Corregidor Island. (Feb. 5, D. P. and S. C.)

Sick leave for one month, with permission to visit Japan, is granted Acting Assistant Surgeon Francis McCallum, U. S. A. (Feb. 6, D. P. and S. C.)

A. Surg. G. A. Zeller, U. S. A., who arrived at Manila on the Westminister, will report to the Chief Surgeon. (Feb. 6, D. P. and S. C.)

A. A. Surges, P. H. Lyon and W. K. Beatty are assigned to duty on the transport Thomas to sail for Manila March 1. At the latter place they will report to commanding general for duty. (Feb. 7, D. Cal.)

A. Surg. F. H. Sparrenberger, who arrived at Manila, will report to the Chief Surgeon of the Department. (Feb. 1, D. P. and S. C.)

A. A. Surgeons J. W. Curtis, C. H. Long, G. L. Painter, J. F. Jones, C. R. Hexamer, H. H. Brown, T. W. Bath, H. H. Rutherford, C. W. Farr, S. S. Wilcox, N. Kiersted, V. K. Carthman and E. N. Bowen, who arrived at Manila on the Grant will report to the Chief Surgeon of the Department. (Jan. 26, D. P. and S. C.)

The following assignments and changes of acting assistant surgeons, U. S. A., are announced: Henry Kiersted, Henry H. Brown and Charles W. Farr will report in person to the commanding general, 1st Division, for assignment to duty; the following will report in person to the C. O. of the troops stationed at the places designated after their respective names: Carl R. Hexamer, Gerona; Clarence H. Long, Salas; and Vernon K. Earthman, Balanga; Henry H. Rutherford and John F. Jones will report to the commanding general, Visayan Military District, for duty; George L. Painter and Thomas W. Bath will report to the C. O. of the troops stationed at Vigan, Luzon; Gilbert L. Cullen will report to the surgeon in charge, 1st Reserve Hospital, for duty, relieving Julius C. Le Hardy, who will report in person to the president of the Board of Health. (Jan. 26, D. P. and S. C.)

Acting Hospital Steward Henry S. Gilbert, now in the office of the Medical Superintendent of Transports, New York, will proceed to Norfolk, Va., and report to the officer in charge of the Army Transport "Sumner" for duty on that vessel. (Feb. 10, D. E.)

A. Surg. John P. Kelly, U. S. A., in Manila, P. I. will return to the United States. (Feb. 23, D. Cal.)

A. Surg. Charles Roemmelt, U. S. A., is assigned to temporary duty at the U. S. General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, awaiting transportation to the Philippines. (March 1, D. Cal.)

Acting Hospital Steward Edward Lee Raines will be sent to Fort Baker, Cal., for duty. (March 1, D. Cal.)

A. Surg. Macey, U. S. A., will report for temporary duty at the General Hospital, Presidio, awaiting transportation to the Philippines. (March 1, D. Cal.)

Act. Hosp. Steward J. R. Sands will proceed to Jackson Barracks, La., for duty. (Fort McPherson, March 8.)

The leave granted A. Surg. R. E. Caldwell, U. S. A., is extended ten days. (March 10, W. D.)

A. Surg. Emilio F. Cabada, U. S. A., will proceed from Denver, Col., to San Francisco, Cal., for duty. (March 10, W. D.)

Act. Hospital Steward George F. Flinn, now at Fort Columbus, will proceed to Plattsburg Barracks for temporary duty. (March 10, D. E.) A. Surg. E. W. Fowler is assigned to that post as surgeon, relieving A. Surg. Robert C. Macy, U. S. A. (March 5, D. S. and P. P.)

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Edwin P. Wolfe, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., with authority to go beyond the limits of the Division. (March 3, D. S. and P. P.)

A. Surg. Bat Smith, U. S. A., is assigned to command Yellow Fever Hospital, Santiago, relieving A. Surg. F. F. Mendoza, U. S. A. The latter will remain on duty at the Yellow Fever Hospital until further orders. (Feb. 27, D. S. and P. P.)

A. Surg. F. F. Mendoza, U. S. A., will proceed to Puerto Padre for duty, to relieve A. Surg. F. R. Maura, U. S. A. (March 5, D. S. and P. P.)

Major Lawrence C. Carr, Surg. U. S. V., in addition to his other duties, appointed Sanitary Inspector of Santiago, vice 1st Lieut. James R. Church, Assistant Surg., U. S. A., relieved. (Feb. 23, D. S. and P. P.)

1st Lieut. James R. Church, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., will proceed to Manzanillo, Cuba, for duty. (Feb. 23, D. S. and P. P.)

A. Surg. Felipe Veranes, U. S. A., will proceed to Santiago for duty. (Feb. 23, D. S. and P. P.)

1st Lieut. Willard F. Truby, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., will proceed to Camp Henry for duty. (March 1, D. P. R.)

A. Surg. C. G. Elcher will proceed to San Juan, P. R., for duty with the squadron of the 5th Cav. en route to the United States, accompanying it upon its journey. (March 1, D. P. R.)

A. Surg. H. A. Eberle is assigned to San German for duty. (March 1, D. P. R.)

A. Surg. A. L. Miller will report at San Juan, P. R., to the C. O. of the squadron of the 5th Cav. en route to the United States for duty. (March 1, D. P. R.)

Acting Hospital Steward Arthur Eutroppe, Hospital Corps, U. S. A., will report for temporary duty to the C. O. of the squadron of the 5th Cav. en route to the United States. (March 1, D. P. R.)

1st Lieut. Clarence J. Manly, assistant surgeon, U. S. A., will report to the commanding general, Department of California, for duty with troops on the first available transport leaving for Manila, and on arrival will report to the commanding general for duty. (March 13, W. D.)

A. Surg. John J. Reilly, U. S. A., will report for duty with troops on the first available transport leaving San Francisco for Manila, and on arrival will report to the commanding general for duty. (March 13, W. D.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Major William R. Graham, additional paymaster, U. S. V., will proceed to the Philippines on the transport Thomas, to sail March 1st. (Feb. 27, D. Cal.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

1st Lieut. J. C. Oakes, C. E., U. S. A., Engineer Officer, First Division, Eighth Army Corps, with a detachment of Engineer Corps, will proceed to Bacoor, P. I., and report to Brigadier General Wheaton for duty with the expeditionary brigade under his command. (Jan. 5, 1D. S. C.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

So much of par. 12, S. O. 22, 1900, W. D., as relates to Capt. Harry H. Stout, O. D., U. S. A., is amended to read "1st Lieut. Harry H. Stout, O. D., U. S. A. (March 10, W. D.)"

Ord. Sergt. B. O. Beirne is relieved from care of signal property. (Ft. Warren, March 7.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

Capt. Edward B. Ives, Signal Officer, U. S. V., is relieved as Signal Officer, Dept. of the Province of Havana and Pinar del Rio, and Capt. Charles B. Hepburn, Signal Officer, U. S. V., is in addition to his other duties, detailed in his stead. (March 6, D. Cuba.)

CHAPLAINS.

Post Chaplain William D. McKinnon, U. S. A., is assigned to duty with the 6th U. S. Art. (Feb. 6, D. P. and S. C.)

CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.

3D CAVALRY-COL. WIRT DAVIS.

2d Lieut. W. H. Winters, 3d Cav., who arrived at Manila on the Westminister will join his regiment. (Feb. 6, D. P. and S. C.)

4TH CAVALRY-COL. CAMILLO C. CARR.

Sick leave for seven days, with permission to leave the island of Luzon, is granted 1st Lieut. Alexander M. Davis, 4th Cav. (Jan. 17, D. P. and S. C.)

2d Lieut. Douglas McCaskey, 4th Cav., will join his regiment. (Jan. 26, D. P. and S. C.)

Major Alexander Rodgers, 4th Cav., is relieved from duty in charge of certain captured records and correspondence and Capt. J. R. M. Taylor, 14th Inf., detailed for that duty. (Jan. 17, M. G. F. I.)

Corporal D. Potts, Troop C, 4th Cav., appointed 2d Lieut., U. S. A., and assigned to 18th Inf., will join his regiment. (Feb. 6, D. P. and S. C.)

Capt. L. M. Koehler, 4th Cav., who arrived at Manila on the Athenian, will report to the Adjutant General. (Feb. 1, D. P. and S. C.)

5TH CAVALRY-COL. WILLIAM A. RAFFERTY.

1st Lieut. Stephen H. Elliott, and 1st Lieut. Lawrence J. Fleming, 5th Cav., are detailed as additional members of the G. C. M. convened at Mayaguez, P. R., vice Capt. P. M. B. Travis, 11th Inf., relieved. (Feb. 19, D. P. R.)

2d Lieut. H. L. Wigmore, 5th Cav., is detailed as collector of customs at Arecibo, P. R., vice Lieut. J. McI. Carter, 5th Cav., relieved. (March 1, D. P. R.)

7TH CAVALRY-COL. THEODORE A. BALDWIN.

Capt. John C. Gresham, 7th Cav., having reported, will proceed to Havana on transport "McPherson," sailing March 12, in charge of casuals and recruits. (March 12, D. E.)

8TH CAVALRY-COL. ADNA R. CHAFFEE.

2d Lieut. George Williams, 8th Cav., having reported, will proceed to Havana on transport "McPherson," sailing March 12, in charge of casuals and recruits as may be ordered to that point by the same transport. (March 12, D. E.)

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Albert E. Saxton, 8th Cav., with permission to leave the limits of the Division. (March 3, D. S. and P. P.)

9th CAVALRY-COL. THOMAS MCGREGOR.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. William J. D. Horne, Commissary, 9th Cav., is extended four days. (Feb. 24, D. Colo.)

1ST ARTILLERY-COL. WALLACE F. RANDOLPH.

Capt. W. C. Rafferty, 1st Art., is detailed Ordnance Officer. (Jackson Barracks, March 8.)

1st Lieut. Johnson Hagood, 1st Art., is detailed Recruiting Officer. (Sullivan's Island, S. C., March 9.)

Battery N left St. Francis Barracks, Key West, Fla., March 7 for Key West Barracks, Key West, Fla.

2d Lieut. Fred W. Philsterer, 1st Art., is relieved as member of the G. C. M. at Sullivan's Island, S. C., and detailed as a member of the G. C. M. at Key West Barracks, Fla. (March 12, D. E.)

2d Lieut. Charles H. Whipple, Jr., 1st Art., will report to the C. O., Fort Slocum, New York, for duty with recruits to be sent to the Philippine Islands on the transport "Sumner," and upon his arrival at Manila will report to the C. O., 12th U. S. Inf., for duty with that regiment. (March 13, W. D.)

3D ARTILLERY-COL. WILLIAM L. HASKIN.

1st Lieut. R. L. Carmichale, 2d Art., is detailed Q. M. and Commissary. (Fort Williams, March 6.)

1st Lieut. C. F. Parker, 2d Art., having arrived at Manila on the transport "Grant," will report to the C. O. for duty as his assistant. (Jan. 26, D. P. and S. C.)

Capt. A. D. Schenck, 2d Art., is relieved from duty as member of the G. C. M. at Sullivan's Island. (March 12, D. E.)

1st Lieut. H. La F. Applewhite, 2d Art., is relieved as member of the G. C. M. at Key West Barracks. (G. O. 57, March 12, D. E.)

3D ARTILLERY-COL. JACOB B. RAWLES.

The 3d Art. is relieved from duty with the 2d Division and assigned to duty with the 1st Division. (Feb. 6, D. P. and S. C.)

Major A. H. Merrill, 3d Art., will assume command of the battalion of his regiment in this department. (Jan. 26, D. P. and S. C.)

4TH ARTILLERY-COL. FRANCIS L. GUENTHER.

Sergt. P. Griffin, K, 4th Art., is detailed in charge of steam launch. (Fort Washington, March 8.)

Corporals A. W. Kerr and F. C. Burkhardt, K, 4th Art., have been promoted to Sergeants.

5TH ARTILLERY-COL. JOHN I. ROGERS.

1st Lieut. Louis R. Burgess, 5th Art., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty, awaiting transportation to the Philippines. (Feb. 27, D. Cal.)

Corp. C. Christensen, A, 5th Art., has been promoted to Sergeant.

6TH ARTILLERY-COL. EDWARD B. WILLISTON.

Light Battery L, 6th U. S. Art., will be dismantled, the emergency for which it was mounted having passed. It will revert to its former condition of service as a foot battery. (Feb. 6, D. P. and S. C.)

Capt. Charles W. Foster, 6th U. S. Art., is assigned temporarily to the command of Light Battery D, 6th U. S. Art. (Dyer's), the former battery commander being absent on sick leave. (Feb. 6, D. P. and S. C.)

Major Samuel M. Mills, 6th Art., will proceed to San Francisco on a regular mail steamer, if necessary, and upon arrival will report for transportation to the Philippine Islands, it being impracticable for transports for Manila, P. I., to stop at Honolulu, H. I. (Feb. 28, D. Cal.)

7TH ARTILLERY-COL. HENRY C. HASBROUCK.

Capt. George L. Anderson, 7th Art., will extend the inspections which he is required to make to all Artillery posts within the United States, and par. 8, S. O. 32, Dec. 28, 1899, is modified accordingly. (March 10, W. D.)

Corporal F. C. Seguin, N, 7th Art., has been promoted to Sergeant.

The leave for seven days granted Capt. J. A. Lundeen, 7th Art., is extended twenty-three days. (March 13, D. E.)

Leave for seven days is granted Capt. J. A. Lundeen, 7th Art. (Fort Greble, March 10.)

1ST INFANTRY-COL. ABRAM A. HARBACH.

The following transfers were made in the 1st Inf.: Capt. Everett E. Benjamin, from Co. A to K; Capt. Francis E. Lacey, Jr., from Co. K to A; Capt. Benjamin will proceed to Governor's Island, N. Y., for further orders. (March 13, W. D.)

3D INFANTRY-COL. J. H. PAGE.

1st Lieut. R. R. Stogdall, 3d Inf., is detailed Summary Court. (Fort Slocum, March 1.)

Leave for three days is granted Capt. R. C. Croxton, 3d Inf. (Fort Slocum, March 7.)

4TH INFANTRY-COL. ROBERT H. HALL.

Lieut. Col. Frank D. Baldwin, 4th Inf., will report to the C. O., Fort Slocum, N. Y., for duty with recruits to be sent from that post on the transport "Sumner" to the Philippine Islands, and upon his arrival at Manila he will join his regiment. (March 13, W. D.)

5TH INFANTRY-COL. RICHARD COMBA.

Sick leave for fourteen days from Feb. 20 is granted Lieut. Col. Mott Hooton, 5th Inf. (March 3, W. D.)

6TH INFANTRY-COL. CHARLES W. MINER.

2d Lieut. Alexander M. Wetherill, 6th Inf., will proceed to Fort Slocum, New York, for duty with recruits to be sent from that post to the Philippine Islands on the transport "Sumner," and upon his arrival at Manila will report in person to the C. O. 13th Inf., for duty with that regiment. (March 10, W. D.)

7TH INFANTRY-COL. LOYD WHEATON.

Sergt. W. A. Slocum, I, 7th Inf., is detailed Overseer in Q. M. D. (Fort Ontario, March 10.)

8TH INFANTRY-COL. GEORGE M. RANDALL.

Leave for twenty days is granted Capt. Willson Y. Stamper, 8th Inf. (March 1, W. D.)

9TH INFANTRY-COL. EMERSON H. LISCUM.

Corp. L. W. Mohun, L, 9th Inf., was buried with military honors this week at Oak Hill Cemetery, Va.

10TH INFANTRY-COL. EZRA P. EWERS.

Leave for twenty days, with permission to go beyond the limits of the Division, is granted 1st Lieut. M. B. Stokes, 10th Inf., Collector of Customs, Cardenas, Cuba. (March 6, D. Cuba.)

Drum Major Santagapita Luca, band, 10th Inf., now at Fort Crook, Nebraska, will be sent to Fort Columbus, New York, where he will be furnished with transportation to the headquarters of the 10th Inf., Matanzas, Cuba. (March 8, W. D.)

11TH INFANTRY-COL. ISAAC D. DE RUSSY.

2d Lieut. G. L. Johnson, 11th Inf., will proceed to Camp Henry for station. (March 1, D. P. R.)

12TH INFANTRY-COL. CHAMBERS MCKIBBIN.

Leave of absence for two months, on surgeon's certificate of disability, to take effect upon his arrival in the United States, is granted Capt. Daniel F. Angium, 12th Inf. (Jan. 26, D. P. and S. C.)

Sick leave for two months, to take effect upon his arrival in the U. S., is granted 1st Lieut. Charles H. Munton, 12th Inf. (Jan. 19, D. P. and S. C.)

13TH INFANTRY-COL. WILLIAM H. BISBEE.

The leave granted Capt. John H. H. Peshine, 13th Inf., is extended two months on account of sickness. (March 10, W. D.)

Leave for three days is granted 1st Lieut. T. H. Anderson, Jr., 13th Inf. (Fort Slocum, March 6.)

14TH INFANTRY-COL. AARON S. DAGGETT.

Leave for three days is granted 1st Lieut. H. S. Wagner, 14th Inf. (Fort Slocum, March 6.)

15TH INFANTRY-COL. EDWARD MOALE.

Leave for one month, to take effect about April 6, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. J. K. Moore, 15th Inf. (March 9, D. E.)

Capt. William N. Blow, Jr., 15th Inf., will proceed to Plattsburg Barracks, New York, and join his company. (March 8, W. D.)

1st Lieut. C. P. Crain, 15th Inf., and a firing party, will proceed to Paterson, N. J., for duty at the funeral of Lieut. Col. John J. Brerton. (Fort Columbus, March 9.)

16TH INFANTRY-COL. CHARLES C. HOOD.

Sick leave for three months, to take effect upon his arrival in the U. S., is granted Capt. Beaumont B. Buck, 16th Inf. (Feb. 6, D. P. and S. C.)

17TH INFANTRY-COL. JACOB H. SMITH.

The sick leave granted Capt. B. C. Morse, 17th Inf., is extended one month. (Feb. 1, D. P. and S. C.)

18TH INFANTRY-COL. J. M. J. SANNO.

Sick leave for two months, with permission to visit Japan, is granted Capt. Frederic D. Evans, 18th Inf. (Jan. 15, D. P. and S. C.)

21ST INFANTRY-COL. JACOB KLINE.

2d Lieut. Marion M. Weeks, 21st Inf., will report to the Chief Q. M. of the Dept. of the Pacific and 8th Army Corps, for temporary service. (Feb. 5, D. P. and S. C.)

1st Lieut. Herbert O. Williams and William M. Morrow, 21st Inf., will report to Lieut. Col. Wilber E. Wilder, 43d Inf., for duty with Macabe Scouts. (Feb. 1, D. P. and S. C.)

22D INFANTRY-COL. JOHN W. FRENCH.

Drum Major Otto Breitung, band, 22d Inf., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., with a view to his retirement. (Jan. 20, D. P. and S. C.)

Leave for one month, to take effect upon his arrival in the U. S., is granted 1st Lieut. Hanson E. Ely, 22d Inf. (Jan. 17, D. P. and S. C.)

1st Lieut. Orrin R. Wolfe, 22d Inf., is appointed and announced as Aide de Camp on the staff of the Brigade Commander, 3d Brigade, 2d Division, 8th Corps. (G. O. 3, Jan. 18, S. D. S. C.)

Sick leave for one month is granted Henry G. Lyon, 22d U. S. Inf. (March 13, W. D.)

23D INFANTRY-COL. GEORGE W. DAVIS.

The leave of absence granted 1st Lieut. George S. Goodale, 23d Inf., is extended ten days. (Feb. 2, D. P. and S. C.)

24TH INFANTRY-COL. HENRY B. FREEMAN.

The President has commuted to imprisonment for life the sentence of death imposed by court martial in the case of Private George Murphy, Co. C, 24th Inf., convicted of the murder of another soldier in the Philippines.

25TH INFANTRY-COL. ANDREW S. BURT.

Sick leave for three months is granted 1st Lieut. Hollis C. Clark, 25th Inf. (Feb. 6, D. P. and S. C.)

1st Lieut. S. P. Lyon, 25th Inf., is assigned to duty as Q. M. on the transport Athenian on trips to Iloa and southern ports from Manila. Upon returning to latter place he will report for duty to his regimental commander. (Feb. 3, D. P. and S. C.)

26TH INFANTRY, U. S. V.-COL. E. RICE.

Major Frank A. Cook, 26th Inf., now in Washington on sick leave, will report by telegraph to the C. O., Fort Slocum, New York, for duty with recruits going to the Philippine Islands, and upon his arrival at Manila will join his regiment. (March 13, W. D.)

30TH INFANTRY, U. S. V.-COL. C.

34TH INFANTRY, U. S. V.—COL. L. W. V. KENNON.
1st Lieut. Robert B. Cramer, 34th Inf., will proceed to Cabanatuan, Luzon, for duty. (Jan. 23, D. P. and S. C.)

35TH INFANTRY, U. S. V.—COL. E. H. PLUMMER.
Capt. Thomas W. Darrah, 35th Inf., will proceed from Balibag, Luzon, to Manila, where he will report to Brigadier General William A. Kobbé, U. S. V., for duty. (Jan. 15, D. P. and S. C.)
Sergeant Frank I. Otis, Co. A, 35th Inf., U. S. V., Manila, having accepted a commission as 2d lieutenant in that regiment, will be discharged, the service of U. S. (March 13, W. D.)

38TH INFANTRY, U. S. V.—COL. GEO. S. ANDERSON.
Sick leave for two months is granted 2d Lieut. Albert C. Allen, 38th Inf. (Feb. 2, D. P. and S. C.)

39TH INFANTRY, U. S. V.—COL. ROBT. L. BULLARD.
Hospital Steward Barton B. Smith, 39th Inf., will proceed by transport to San Francisco, Cal., for discharge. (Feb. 4, D. P. and S. C.)

40TH INFANTRY, U. S. V.—COL. E. A. GODWIN.
2d Lieut. D. C. Anderson 40th Inf., having been appointed 2d Lieut. U. S. A., and assigned to 6th Inf., will join regiment. (Feb. 6, D. P. and S. C.)

41ST INFANTRY, U. S. V.—COL. E. T. C. RICHMOND.
The 41st Inf. is relieved from duty with the 1st Division and assigned to duty with the 2d Division. (Feb. 6, D. P. and S. C.)

42D INFANTRY, U. S. V.—COL. J. M. THOMPSON.
1st Lieut. Theodore C. Reiser, 42d Inf., U. S. V., will join his regiment. (Jan. 27, D. P. and S. C.)

45TH INFANTRY, U. S. V.—COL. JOSEPH H. DORST.
2d Lieut. Grier P. Mobley, 45th Inf., is relieved from duty with the 2d Inf., and will join his regiment. (Jan. 28, D. P. and S. C.)

46TH INFANTRY, U. S. V.—COL. W. S. SCHUYLER.
On account of physical inefficiency, Capt. William B. Thomas, 46th Inf., is relieved from duty in Philippines and will proceed to San Francisco, Cal. (Jan. 26, D. P. and S. C.)

48TH INFANTRY, U. S. V.—COL. WM. P. DUVALE.
The 48th Inf. is assigned to the 1st Division. (Jan. 26, D. P. and S. C.)

49TH INFANTRY, U. S. V.—COL. WILLIAM H. BECK.
1st Lieut. Thos. C. Butler, 49th Inf., will join his regiment. (Jan. 30, D. P. and S. C.)

The 49th Inf. having been assigned to the 1st Division, is assigned to the 1st Brigade. (Jan. 15, D. P. and S. C.)

PUERTO RICAN BATTALION—MAJ. EBEN SWIFT.
Major Eben Swift, Puerto Rican Battalion, U. S. V., is detailed as Collector of Customs at Arroyo, P. R., vice 1st Lieut. John T. Haines, 5th Cav., relieved. (March 1, D. P. R.)

EXAMINATIONS FOR PROMOTION.

The following officers will report to the president of the examining board appointed to meet at Iloilo, Panay, for examination as to their fitness for promotion: Capt. James S. Pettit, 1st Inf. (Colonel, 31st Inf., U. S. V.); Capt. J. Rozier Clagett, 23d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Henry J. Hunt, 6th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Harry J. Hirsch, 18th Inf. (Jan. 30, D. P. and S. C.)

The following named officers will report to the president of the examining board appointed to meet at Manila, Luzon, for examination as to their fitness for promotion: Capt. John G. Ballance, 22d Inf.; Capt. Frank Taylor, 14th Inf.; Capt. Richard T. Yeatman, 14th Inf.; Capt. Thomas S. McCaleb, 9th Inf.; Capt. Daniel H. Brush, 17th Inf.; Capt. Charles J. Crane, 24th Inf.; (Lieut. Col. 38th Inf.); Capt. Lorenzo W. Cooke, 3d Inf.; Capt. Francis E. Eltonhead, 21st Inf.; 1st Lieut. Charles Miller, 16th Inf. (Capt. 34th Inf.); 1st Lieut. Francis H. Schoeffel, 9th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Joseph Frazier, 9th Inf. (Jan. 30, D. P. and S. C.)

ARMY BOARDS.

A board of officers to consist of Major John T. Van Orsdale, 7th Inf.; Capt. Charles G. French, 7th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Otto B. Rosenbaum, Q. M., 7th U. S. Inf., is appointed to meet at Fort Wayne, Mich., to examine into the qualifications of Sergeant Frank A. Hoffman, Co. A, 7th Inf., for the position of post quartermaster sergeant, U. S. A. (March 7, D. L.)

A military commission is appointed to meet at Bayambang, Province of Pangasinan, Luzon, Feb. 8. Detail, Lieut. Col. Charles F. Robe, 17th Inf.; Major Lyster M. O'Brien, 17th Inf.; Major James Regan, 9th Inf.; Major Joseph W. Duncan, 13th Inf.; Capt. Daniel H. Brush, 17th Inf.; Capt. Frank L. Dodds, 9th Inf., Judge Advocate.

A board of Medical Officers will be convened at the Military Hospital, San Juan, P. R., March 5, 1900, for the examination of candidates for appointment as 1st Lieut. and Assistant Surgeon of the Puerto Rico regiment, U. S. V. Detail, Major P. R. Egan, Surgeon, U. S. A.; Capt. G. M. Wells, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A.; 1st Lieut. F. E. Russell, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A.; and A. Surg. Jose Lugo Vina. (Feb. 26, D. P. R.)

A board of officers to consist of Lieut. Col. Isaac Arnold, Jr., O. D., U. S. A.; Major Charles F. Powell, C. E., U. S. A.; and Capt. Augustus P. Blockson, 6th Cav., will meet at Allegheny Arsenal, Pennsylvania, on March 16, 1900, for the purpose of fixing the value of certain land within the reservation of Allegheny Arsenal to be transferred to the Allegheny Valley Railway Company. (March 12, W. D.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for the examination of Major George Ruhlen, Q. M., U. S. A. (promoted from captain and A. Q. M., U. S. A., subject to examination), to determine his fitness for promotion. Detail, Lieut. Col. James M. Marshall, deputy Q. M. G., U. S. A.; Major Philip F. Harvey, surgeon, U. S. A.; Major Louis H. Rucker, 6th Cav.; Major William H. Baldwin, C. S., U. S. A.; Capt. James Kennedy, assistant surgeon, U. S. A.; Major Baldwin will act as recorder of the board. (March 12, W. D.)

COURTS MARTIAL.

A G. C. M. meets at Headquarters, 42d Inf., Manila, Jan. 19, 1900. Detail, Lieut. Col. J. H. Beacom, Capt. Edmund DuBois, Capt. Peter T. Riley, Capt. Joseph V. Cunningham, 1st Lieut. George H. White, 1st Lieut. Harry C. McCool, 1st Lieut. Robert K. Spiller, Battalion Adj. 1st Lieut. William R. Mollard, Battalion Adj. 1st Lieut. Walter H. Johnson, 1st Lieut. F. H. Lomax, 1st Lieut. Horace Webster, Judge Advocate, all of the 42d Inf. (Jan. 9, D. P. and S. C.)

A G. C. M. meets at Headquarters, 49th Inf., Manila, Jan. 15th, 1900. Detail, Lieut. Col. A. C. Ducat, 1st Lieut. J. H. Thomas, 1st Lieut. W. H. Butler, 1st Lieut. William Blaney, 1st Lieut. D. J. Gilmer, 2d Lieut. H. P. Wallis, 2d Lieut. E. B. Johnson, 2d Lieut. Gilford E. Campbell, 2d Lieut. Robert Gough, Judge Advocate, all of the 49th Inf.

At Key West Barracks, Fla., March 16. Detail, Major John C. Scantling, 2d Art.; Capt. Hamilton Rowan, Frank S. Harlow, 1st Art.; 1st Lieut. Hugh LaF. Applewhite, 2d Art.; 2d Lieut. William F. Stewart, Jr., 1st Art., and 2d Lieut. Albert E. Waldron 1st Art.; 2d Lieut. Albert G. Jenkins, 1st Art., J. A. (March 9, D. E.)

A G. C. M. meets at Headquarters, 4th Inf., Manila, Jan. 7, 1900. Detail, Capt. E. O. Worrick, 4th Inf.; Capt. O. P. Lee, 4th Inf.; Capt. G. W. Rickman, 4th Inf.; Capt. W. L. Coppa, 4th Inf.; Capt. J. N. Loyel, 4th Inf.; 1st Lieut. D. L. McCormick, 4th Inf.; 1st Lieut. W. A. Edwards, 4th Inf.; 1st Lieut. L. S. Ryan, 4th Inf.; 1st Lieut. W. C. Beerlin, Assistant Surg. 4th Inf.;

2d Lieut. C. E. N. Hamall, 4th Inf.; 1st Lieut. W. M. Flynn, 4th Inf., Judge Advocate. (Jan. 1, D. P. and S. C.)
A G. C. M. meets at Headquarters, 4th Inf., Manila, Jan. 7, 1900. Detail, Major H. D. Wise, 4th Inf.; Capt. L. H. Simons, 4th Inf.; Capt. E. W. Terry, 4th Inf.; Capt. J. S. Garwood, 4th Inf.; 1st Lieut. L. D. Dyer, 4th Inf.; 1st Lieut. C. W. Cole, Battalion Adj. 4th Inf.; 1st Lieut. G. W. England, 4th Inf.; 1st Lieut. H. H. Pitcairn, Battalion Adj. 4th Inf.; 1st Lieut. T. F. Murphy, 4th Inf.; 2d Lieut. H. F. Eggle, 4th Inf.; 2d Lieut. A. L. Briggs, 4th Inf.; 2d Lieut. G. A. Furlington, 4th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Samuel Riggs, 4th Inf., Judge Advocate. (Jan. 5, D. P. and S. C.)

A G. C. M. meets at Morro Castle, Santiago de Cuba, March 6, 1900. Detail, Major George P. Borden, 5th Inf.; Capt. William P. Burnham, 5th Inf.; Capt. William F. Martin, 5th Inf.; Capt. Stephen M. Hackney, Adj. 5th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Halsey E. Yates, 5th Inf.; 2d Lieut. George R. Armstrong, 5th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Paul W. Beck, 5th Inf.; 1st Lieut. George N. Bomford, 5th Inf., Judge Advocate. (March 3, D. P. and S. C.)

A G. C. M. meets at San Juan, Puerto Rico, March 5th. Detail, Major James E. Macklin, 11th Inf.; Major Peter R. Egan, Surg., U. S. A.; Capt. Richard M. Blatchford, 11th Inf.; Capt. Clarence E. Dentler, 11th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Robert M. Brookfield, 11th Inf.; 2d Lieut. John T. Geary, 5th Art.; 2d Lieut. Morrill M. Mills, 5th Art.; 2d Lieut. Woodson Hoeker, 11th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Samuel T. Ansell, 11th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Frederick R. de Puniak, Jr., 11th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Eldred D. Warfield, 11th Inf.; 1st Lieut. John H. Heaver, 11th Inf., Judge Advocate. (March 3, D. P. R.)

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations sent to the Senate March 9, 1900.

APPOINTMENT IN THE ARMY.

Cavalry arm.

Private Ferdinand W. Fonda, Troop B, 3d Cav., to be a second lieutenant, March 1, 1900.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY—INFANTRY ARM.

To be first lieutenants.

Second Lieut. Louis P. Schindler, 4th Inf., Oct. 19, 1899, vice Powell, 1st Inf., promoted.

Second Lieut. George B. Pond, 3d Inf., Oct. 30, 1899, vice Bladen, 4th Inf., promoted.

Second Lieut. Dana T. Merrill, 12th Inf., Nov. 15, 1899, vice Bandholtz, 7th Inf., promoted.

Second Lieut. Alexander M. Wetherill, 6th Inf., Nov. 15, 1899, vice Ferguson, 13th Inf., promoted.

Second Lieut. Charles N. Murphy, 23d Inf., Nov. 15, 1899, vice Leonard, 14th Inf., promoted.

Second Lieut. Theodor A. Baldwin, Jr., 24th Inf., Nov. 20, 1899, vice Wholley, 24th Inf., promoted.

Second Lieut. George H. Shields, Jr., 12th Inf., Nov. 25, 1899, vice Williams, 12th Inf., deceased.

Second Lieut. Eleutheros H. Cooke, 10th Inf., Nov. 26, 1899, vice Murray, 21st Inf., promoted.

Second Lieut. Arthur L. Conger, 18th Inf., Dec. 2, 1899, vice Wolf, 4th Inf., promoted.

Second Lieut. James E. Kemper, 14th Inf., Dec. 8, 1899, vice Ledyard, 6th Inf., killed in action.

Second Lieut. John W. Barnes, 18th Inf., Dec. 15, 1899, vice Lyon, 24th Inf., promoted.

Second Lieut. Isaac A. Saxton, 4th Inf., Dec. 15, 1899, vice Moore, 23d Inf., promoted.

Second Lieut. George E. Thorne, 22d Inf., Dec. 18, 1899, vice Ulline, 12th Inf., promoted.

Second Lieut. Harry S. Howland, 23d Inf., Dec. 23, 1899, vice Goss, 13th Inf., promoted.

Second Lieut. Alfred Alos, 18th Inf., Dec. 26, 1899, vice Taylor, 12th Inf., deceased.

Second Lieut. Thomas J. Fealy, 8th Inf., Jan. 7, 1900, vice Cheney, 4th Inf., killed in action.

Second Lieut. Frank W. Rowell, 2d Inf., Jan. 12, 1900, vice Clark, 5th Inf., promoted.

Second Lieut. Hugh A. Drum, 12th Inf., Jan. 15, 1900, vice Caldwell, 25th Inf., promoted.

Second Lieut. John M. Campbell, 25th Inf., Jan. 18, 1900, vice Butts, 5th Inf., promoted.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE VOLUNTEER ARMY.

Thirty-ninth Infantry.

Corp. Frank M. Polk, Co. C, 39th Inf., to be second lieutenant, March 5, 1900, vice Waugh, deceased.

Puerto Rico Regiment.

Capt. William E. Almy, 5th Cav., to be major, Puerto Rico Regiment, March 1, 1900, to fill an original vacancy.

Jose Lugo Vina, of Puerto Rico, acting assistant surgeon, to be assistant surgeon with the rank of captain, March 1, 1900, to fill an original vacancy, Puerto Rico Regiment.

Executive nominations received by the Senate, March 12, 1900.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

Lieut. Col. William A. Marrye, to be colonel, March 5, 1900, vice Whittemore, retired.

Maj. John A. Kress, to be lieutenant-colonel, March 5, 1900, vice Marrye, promoted.

G. O. 13, JAN. 29, 1900, M. G. P. I.

Announces the appointment of a board to formulate a plan of municipal government in towns rescued from the control of insurgents, which shall be as liberal in character as existing conditions permit. Detail: His Honor Cayetano Arellano, President of the Audiencia; the Honorable Don Florentino Torres, Attorney General of the Islands; Lieutenant Colonel E. H. Crowder, 28th Inf., Associate Justice of the civil branch of the Audiencia; Honorable W. H. Young, Associate Justice of the criminal branch of the Audiencia; Lieutenant Colonel T. R. Hamer, 37th Inf., Associate Justice of the criminal branch of the Audiencia.

G. O. 21, FEB. 8, 1900, M. G. P. I.

The commanding generals 1st and 2d Division, 8th Army Corps, will execute within the territory over which they exercise military supervision, the special powers granted in General Orders, No. 72, issued from this office December 21st, 1899, to military governors of districts in the matter of Provost Courts.

By command of Major General Otis: M. BARBER, A. A. G.

CIRCULAR 1, FEB. 1, 1900, M. G. P. I.

Prescribes rules for the passing of citizens residing in Manila and desiring to conduct trade through the military lines in, about and in the vicinity of Manila.

CIRCULAR 2, FEB. 8, 1900, M. G. P. I.

Publishes regulations to prevent the introduction of epidemic disease.

G. O. 10, FEB. 10, 1900, D. P. AND 5TH C.

Revokes instructions heretofore issued permitting the employment of Chinese as litter or burden bearers for troops in the field or on the march. All Chinese still in the employment of the quartermaster's department of any military organization in those capacities will be discharged from such service.

G. O. 11, FEB. 6, 1900, D. P. AND 5TH C.

General orders, No. 11: Headquarters Department of the Pacific and Eighth Army Corps, Manila, P. I., Feb. 6, 1900.

It being impossible after repeated endeavors to exact from regimental medical officers compliance with department orders allowing the expenditure of specific amounts of money from the public civil fund for the purchase of diet for the regimental sick, all orders permitting such expenditures are revoked.

By command of Major General Otis: M. BARBER, A. A. G.

CIRCULAR 4, FEB. 1, 1900, D. P. AND 5TH C.

Publishes a communication from the Director of Posts announcing that on account of the duplication of names of towns in the Philippines, it will be necessary, until such time as there can be a revision of the names, to have all mail addressed to the provinces.

CIRCULAR 23, MARCH 5, P. G. O. W. D.

Publishes the following decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury:

No. 36. Officers discharged on adverse report of board of officers (section 14, act April 22, 1898) entitled to one month's pay and allowances under said act, but not entitled to extra pay under section 1, act January 12, 1899. It is doubtful whether section 1, act January 12, 1899, can have any application to troops organized after close of war with Spain. (Two omit the text.—Ed.)

G. O. 25, H. Q. A., A. G. O., MARCH 3, 1900.

Announces findings of a G. C. M. convened at Manila, P. I., Sept. 5, 1899, of which Capt. Frank Taylor, 14th U. S. Inf., was president, and 1st Lieut. F. S. Hutton, 4th U. S. Inf., J. A.; which sentenced Private George Murphy, Co. C, 24th U. S. Inf., to be hung for the murder of Private Saul Copes, Co. C, 24th U. S. Inf., shot with a .38 calibre revolver on Sept. 28, 1899, at El Deposito, P. I.

The President has commuted the sentence to imprisonment at hard labor for life, and Fort Leavenworth Penitentiary is designated as the place of confinement.

The list of Army Transports, Division and Department Commanders, and the stations of the Army, will be found on the second and third pages of this issue. For directions as to how to send mail and packages to our new possessions see page 21, of this issue.

G. O. 35, 40, 42, 46 and Circular 11, Department of Puerto Rico, relate to the civil government of the island.

G. O. 6, 8, 14, 19 and 20. Office of the Military Governor, Philippine Islands, relate to the civil government.

SPECIAL ORDERS, MARCH 14, W. D.

First Lieut. Charles B. Drake, 1st U. S. Cav., is transferred from Troop G to Troop D of that regiment. (March 14, W. D.)

The sick leave granted Capt. Patrick H. McCaull, A. Q. M., U. S. V., is extended ten days. (March 14, W. D.)

The leave granted Major Robert S. Smith, additional paymaster, U. S. V., is extended one month. (March 14, W. D.)

Capt. William S. Scott, A. Q. M., U. S. V., will proceed to Havana, Cuba, for duty as assistant to the chief Q. M. of that division. (March 14, W. D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department are ordered: Major W. Fitzhugh Carter, surgeon, U. S. A., will proceed to Fort Totten, New York, for duty to relieve Major Henry S. Turill, surgeon, U. S. A., who will proceed to San Francisco, Cal. (March 14, W. D.)

Major Henry S. Turill, surgeon, U. S. A., will proceed to Manila for duty. (March 14, W. D.)

The extension of leave granted 1st Lieutenant Monroe C. Kerth, 3d U. S. Inf., is still further extended two months on account of sickness. (March 14, W. D.)

Par. 17, S. O. 56, March 3, 1900, W. D., relating to Hospital Steward Ashford Tving, U. S. A., Steward George D. Bell, Fort Douglas, Utah, and Acting Hospital Steward Arthur F. Brown, Hospital Corps, Fort Ontario, New York, is revoked. (March 14, W. D.)

Capt. Robert Sewell, A. Q. M., U. S. A., will proceed to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, for assignment to duty at the Schuylerville Arsenal. (March 14, W. D.)

Major George D. DeShon, surgeon, U. S. V., surgeon, 11th Cavalry, U. S. V., (captain, assistant surgeon, U. S. A.), is honorably discharged from the volunteer service of the United States, only. (March 14, W. D.)

SPECIAL ORDERS, MARCH 15, W. D.

Lieut. Col. Edward Field, 3d Art., to report to Maj. Gen. Wm. R. Shafter, president Army Retiring Board, at San Francisco, for examination.

Acting Asst. Surgeon Harry Morell to San Francisco, 2d Lieut. Charles H. Whipple, 1st Art., is transferred to the infantry arm with rank from Feb. 1st, and assigned to 12th Inf.

Order No. 57, April 14, as honorably discharged from the volunteers, Capt. Wm. E. Horton, is attached to take effect April 7th, he having accepted a commission of Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. V., April 8th.

The leave granted Capt. Charles W. Mason, 4th Inf., is further extended three months.

1st Lieut. Elisha S. Benton, 7th Art., is detailed Recorder of the Board convened at Washington, Feb. 16th, vice 1st Lieut. Winfield S. Overton, 7th Art., relieved.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Alden C. Knowles, 13th Inf., is further extended three months.

G. O. 30, MARCH 12, 1900, N. Q. A., A. G. O.

The following instructions are published to the Army for the information and guidance of all troops serving as coast artillery:

ARTILLERY INSTRUCTION.

Artillery instruction, including the care and preservation of all artillery material and accessories, platforms, emplacements, magazines, storerooms, communications, etc., will have allotted to it two hours and a half daily (weather permitting and Sundays excepted) during the active drill season and two hours daily (Sundays excepted) during the rest of the year.

When the weather is too inclement for outdoor work, theoretical, and, as far as possible, practical artillery instruction will be given under cover during the prescribed hours for the season.

Saturday and monthly inspections will be held as prescribed in Drill Regulations.

Artillery target practice will be held as prescribed in Drill Regulations at such periods of the year as may be announced in orders from department headquarters and at such hours of the day as may be prescribed by proper authorities (preferably fortress or district commanders).

The works will occasionally be manned at night for the operations laid down in Drill Regulations for Coast Artillery under the head of "Night Practice," page 12.

The command will be exercised in "Fire Direction" and "Fire Control" at least once each week, and all details of this drill will be carried out as thoroughly as the equipment at hand will permit. This exercise may take the place of the regular drills.

Pending the supply of subcaliber tubes an arrangement may be improvised using the infantry rifle properly centered and practice had at fixed and moving targets. Exercises herein prescribed in fire discipline will be considered a compliance with General Orders, No. 53, Adjutant General's Office, series of 1898, for the coast artillery.

The mounting and dismounting of guns, mortars, and carriages will be classified as fatigue duty.

INFANTRY INSTRUCTION.

Recruits will receive thorough instruction in the school of the soldier before they are turned in to the battery for duty.

When the weather and other conditions are suitable there will be a daily dress parade (Saturdays and Sundays excepted), with a drill immediately thereafter, not to exceed fifteen minutes' duration, and including instruction in close order, in firing, and in the elementary movements in open order.

Small-arms target practice will be limited to 300 yards, as now prescribed, and when no range is available gallery practice will be had.

The period for small-arms target practice will not be limited, but may be extended throughout the year, except during the season of artillery target practice.

SIGNALING.

See A. R. 1514, amended by paragraph 1, General Orders, No. 114, Adjutant General's Office, 1898.

CALISTHENICS.

Ten minutes daily (Saturdays and Sundays excepted) during the active drill season.

Whenever in the judgment of the commanding officer extra cleaning material is necessary a special requisition will be made therefor.

In his quarterly report, paragraph VII, General Orders, No. 68, Adjutant General's Office, series of 1897, the post or battalion commander will include a statement of exercises and drills prescribed that have not been fully complied with and state reasons therefor.

By command of Major General Miles: H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant General.

(For continuation of Army see page 683.)

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

(ESTABLISHED 1863.)

ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

(ESTABLISHED 1879.)

SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1900.

OUR CAVALRY IN THE PHILIPPINES.

We commend to the attention of all the admirable report upon the service of our cavalry in the Philippines with which we are this week favored by an officer who is himself participating in their hardships and triumphs. It is a complete answer to those who have been disposed to question the value of our cavalymen under existing conditions. They have been answered with even more convincing force by the events now transpiring in South Africa. Whatever form their service may take, there can be no question that mounted men will be hereafter, as they have been in the past, one of the most important factors in the organization of armies, and in the winning of victories. As our correspondent says: "Quick movement is what succeeds." He adds: "There is no question but that, given the proper training, mounted infantry will possess nearly all the advantages of mobility and effectiveness claimed for the cavalry."

The Boers first, and now the English, are learning the lesson we learned nearly forty years ago from the Confederate mounted rifleman. Following the example they had set with their mounted men Grierson organized his raid through Mississippi in April, 1863, travelling over 300 miles through the enemy's country, inflicting serious blows upon his communications and suffering no less himself. Stoneman, with 10,000 mounted men, followed around the rear of Lee's Army a few days later, and finally we had the corps of 17,000 men under Wilson, which swept through Alabama just at the close of the war. Not all of the raiding expeditions on either side were conducted with judgment, and they were in too many instances bigger with promise than with performance, but they illustrated the possibilities of rapid movement on the part of mounted men. Sheridan, Forrest, Wheeler, Merritt, Custer and others who might be named showed what could be accomplished with cavalry who had as Sir Henry Havelock has said in his comments on their performance shaken "themselves free of the unsound traditions of European cavalry theory," and made their own horse, "not the jingling, brilliant, costly, but almost helpless unreality, it is with us (the English), but a force that was able on all grounds, in all circumstances, to act freely and efficiently, without any support from infantry."

Speaking of Sheridan's handling of his cavalry in the final pursuit of Lee, Sir Henry says, "there is not a record, or instance, in the eventful wars of the last or the present century in Europe of a strong rear guard having been thus effectually dealt with; not the men but the times had changed. The mounted rifle plan of fighting on foot from behind cover made the detaining fire of the Federal Cavalry as galling and effectual as that of the best infantry; while by their method of the alternate passing on of mounted bodies in rear of their dismounted skirmishers, these mounted bodies again dismounting in selected positions further on in their turn, they were enabled to present to the Confederates an impenetrable hedge, constantly falling back, and thus avoiding actual contact, but unbroken, continuous, sheltered by obstacles of ground and constantly emitting in their faces a fire most deadly in its precision and sustained rapidity. They were thus enabled always to keep ahead and always to present an impassable barrier to further retreat; while they themselves, from being completely covered, avoided any serious loss. The Confederates could not form square against them, because on this formation their repeating fire would have told with tenfold effect."

It was this capacity to cut loose from the traditions of their arm and to adapt themselves to any conditions that distinguished our cavalry leaders and drew the admiration of this distinguished English soldier. Some of the men we now have on duty in the Philippines were participants in the great cavalry movements of our Civil war and the younger men have been trained in the same American school of action untrammelled by tradition. They are showing that even under the difficult circumstances of campaigning in the Philippines they can make their arm effective, and prove that it still holds its place as an essential part of any complete military organization and makes its just demands upon the fostering care of the Government which is too much inclined to depreciate its importance and necessity in any reorganization of our military establishment that contemplates increase.

In a speech at Manchester Mr. Balfour said that "not a single soldier, not a single military critic in England, France, Germany or Italy had seen the remarkable results which mounted infantry can attain. Our quotations from Sir Henry Havelock are sufficient answer to this foolish statement, which only shows the ignorance of its author. In a lecture before the United Service Institution Captain Lumley, who served in the German cavalry in 1870-71, warned England that, in the event of war, Russia would meet her troops with great numbers of mounted Cossacks, organized into flying columns which would harass their flanks and destroy their lines of communication if they were unable to meet them on equal terms. Military literature is full of the discussions of the value of mounted infantry, and we gave an illustration of it in 1861-65, which not all military ob-

servers have overlooked. But there is no ignorance so complacent as that of English officialdom. The wisdom that condemned the screw propeller because, in the opinion of the Lords of the Admiralty, you could not steer a vessel where the power is applied at the stern, still survives in England.

ORGANIZATION OF THE ENGLISH ARMY.

A correspondent says:

We do not see the name "regiment" used in British Army news from South Africa. Will you kindly state why, and also publish as clearly as possible the way in which that Army is organized. The number of men to the company and the number of companies to the battalion; battalion to the regiment; what comprises their brigade unit, etc. What are the commissioned officers of the company, battalion, regiment and brigade. In a list of officers' rank marks in the British Navy and Army Illustrated, no 2d Lieutenant is mentioned. The British Army service is so complicated with regimental names and differing details (quite the contrary to the German and French services, which we understand easily here), that I beg leave to ask that you put the thing in some form for general reference.

As it is possible that other readers may be seeking the same information, we make a reply more in detail than we could in our column of answers to correspondents.

When a standing army was formed in England in 1660, after the Restoration, a regiment was given the name of the officer commissioned to raise it, many of the regiments being afterwards given the name of the sovereign, the queen or prince. The Guards, the oldest infantry regiments in the British Army, were the King's Royal Regiments of Guards in 1660. The Coldstream was Col. Monck's regiment of foot in 1650, and is the only infantry regiment of the Parliamentary Army not disbanded at the Restoration. The Royal Scots was originally composed of Scotsmen, and was in the service of Sweden from 1625-33, and of France 1633-78. The Royal Irish was raised in Ireland from independent companies in 1625. The King's Royal Rifle Corps was originally raised in this country and called the Royal Americans. The 100th was raised in Canada in 1858, and the regiments numbered from 101 to 109 were the old European regiments belonging to the East India Company.

These historical names, and others like them, are still preserved, although in 1880 the old regiments were merged into territorial regiments of two battalions, these regiments taking the number of the senior of the two old regiments, instead of being numbered consecutively. The regiments are territorialized and each one has a depot stationed at the headquarters of the regimental districts where its recruits remain until they are fit for duty with the battalions. One battalion is intended to be at home and is moved from one station to another about once in two years. The other battalion is on foreign service, changing periodically from station to station, being relieved about once in sixteen years by the home battalion. In case of necessity both line battalions are sent abroad and the depot increased. These battalions, when both sent abroad, do not necessarily come together, and the fact that service is by battalion and not by regiment explains the use of the term battalion instead of regiment.

Each infantry regiment is assigned to a territorial recruiting district of which there are sixty-seven, one maintaining one line battalion, and each of the others two, making in all 133 battalions of the line, besides the King's Royal Rifles and the Rifle Brigade having four regular battalions each, 141 battalions in all, besides the Guards. To each of these regimental districts are assigned two militia battalions and such volunteer battalions as exist within its area. The territorial districts are divided on the principle of a militia battalion of 1,000 men to each 100,000 of population. Each regimental district is commanded by a colonel, and the districts are assembled into ten larger commands for England and Wales, four for Ireland, and one for Scotland, each under a lieutenant general or a major general. Once or twice a year drafts of young soldiers are sent from the home depot to relieve those returning from foreign service for discharge or to enter the reserve. The reserve men are liable to service when called upon. There is also a militia reserve attached to the regimental district.

This relates to the infantry. The Royal Artillery and the Royal Engineers also have regimental districts, but not the same as the infantry. The cavalry have no territorial connection. Enlistment is usually for designated cavalry regiments, and the men cannot be transferred without their consent. In case of emergency, the reservists are called to the colors by proclamation. There are also the volunteer cavalry force called the Yeomanry, and the volunteers, who are expected to attend sixty drills of an hour each during the first two years and nine each subsequent year, and pass a musketry test equivalent to hitting a 6x4 target fifteen times out of twenty, at from 100 to 300 yards. The volunteers resemble generally our National Guard, and their discipline is that of moral force.

A full English infantry battalion is 1,011 men, eight companies of 117 officers and men each, besides the battalion officers and men. A cavalry regiment has 612 of all ranks in a line regiment and 426 in the household cavalry. A battery has 179 men of all ranks, and an engineer company 213. An infantry brigade on a war footing has a total of 4,243, four battalions, and a cavalry brigade 2,787, three regiments. An infantry division is 10,073, and army corps 35,091, including one squadron of cavalry, three horse artillery batteries, two

field batteries and a machine gun section. A cavalry division has 6,701 in all, including two cavalry brigades, two batteries, R. H. A., a battalion of mounted infantry, a mounted detachment, R. E., and a machine gun section, a company of the army service corps and a field hospital. The rank of second lieutenant exists in the English Army.

The English militia, according to the district quota as at present fixed, contains 135,443 men of all ranks; 32 battalions of garrison artillery, 14 companies of engineers, 6 companies of the medical staff, 126 battalions of infantry; Channel Islands, 3,906; Malta, 1,695. According to the returns of 1898 the militia force has 20,784 short of this total. Half the British infantry at Waterloo were militiamen incorporated in regular regiments.

A WEST POINTER WITH THE BOERS.

A correspondent of Harper's Weekly says: "When General Joubert crossed Laing's Nek into Natal, Colonel J. Y. F. Blake, a graduate of West Point, who for ten years was an officer in the Sixth United States Cavalry, took a picked squad of American and Irish miners and made an adventurous ride, blowing up the railway bridges behind the British from Newcastle to Waschbank. As the Boer commandoes approached Dundee, Blake and his Uitlanders became the escort for the heavy artillery. I had heard of Blake and his 'corps' when I first arrived at Pretoria. He could ride any horse a Boer could mount, but most of his Irish miners were not at home in the saddle and many a good story of his experiences in unravelling the mysteries of veldt life to his regiment I heard when I first arrived at the laager at Charleston. It was not until the battle of Modderspruit that the Irish-American corps ceased to be the butt of all the camp jokes. On that day it showed its mettle under circumstances that have made it an indelible part of Afrikaner history."

Blake is a typical product of the American West. He is a tall, perfectly proportioned man, straight, lithe, and sinewy as an Indian, with a gray mustache and gray curly hair, partially bald; has a high round forehead, straight nose, sharp, clear, gray eyes, and a face that in an instant can melt from an expression of savage wrath into warmest, almost feminine, kindness. He can recite Byron and Shakespere by the half-hour; talk to you of London or New York society celebrities, of Indian customs in Arizona or Kaffir characteristics in central Africa; tell you how roulette is played at Monte Carlo, of what the menu at a Cairo fashionable hotel consists; explain the difference in rifle cartridges, pack-donkeys, Ute moccasins tracks, Matabele assegais, or the ties to go with a dinner dress or an afternoon coat; can send a company whirling through technical military evolutions, twirl a sabre until it looks like a sheath of fire, lead a german, roll the word damn and its relatives under his tongue with a relish, or be moved to silent sympathetic admiration at the sight of old men praying fervently around a camp fire. He is a man who will cover you up with his blanket while you are sleeping and lie down in the rain and mud himself, or give you the piece of hard bread in his pocket and say he has just had something to eat, when you know he has not had a bite during twelve hours' hard riding.

Blake was graduated No. 46 in the class of 1880, of which Oberlin W. Carter was the head. He served as Second Lieutenant 6th Cavalry until August 19, 1889, when he resigned. Part of his service was in command of Indian scouts at Fort Bowie, I. T.

The "New York Medical Journal" thinks it finds something disparaging in our statement that the eminent civil surgeons who went to South Africa received \$25,000 a year. We simply stated the fact in correction of the generally received impression that they were actuated by pure patriotism alone. The Medical Journal admits the fact and argues that \$25,000 is very small pay for such distinguished medical men. As to that we are not competent to form an opinion. Twenty-six members of the British Parliament have volunteered for the war, namely, Lord Stanley, Lord Valentia, Viscount Milton, Lord E. Talbot, Lord H. Bentinck, Sir Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett, Mr. Burdett-Coutts, Sir Samuel Scott, Sir J. Dickson Poynder, Sir Howard Vincent, Mr. Carlile, Mr. Cochrane, Lord Alwyne Compton, Mr. Bromley-Davenport, Mr. Douglas Pennant, Mr. W. R. Greene, Captain A. Hill, Mr. Kemp, Mr. H. McCalmont, Mr. Mildmay, Mr. A. Stanley, Major Wyndham-Quin, Captain Bagot, Captain Pirie, Mr. Murray Guthrie and Mr. W. Allen. Do these gentlemen also get pay corresponding to their high position, or are they obliged to take the pay allotted to other officers of their rank? In military service it is the extent of the rank and not the measure of the ability and public reputation that determines pay.

The friends of Brig. General Loyd Wheaton regret to hear of his illness. From a private letter we learn that he has recently undergone a severe operation in Paris, France. In Berlin last April he lost the sight of his right eye from glocoma, and in January he found the left eye was fast becoming sympathetically affected. On consulting Dr. Panas, president of the French College of Medicine, for whom a chair in optics has been specially created, he (General Wheaton) was informed that to save the sight of the left eye it would be necessary to remove the right eye at once. The General stood the strain and shock of the operation and subsequent treatment very well. Improvement of the left eye gives hope that its vision will soon become normal again. General Wheaton and his wife have been in Paris since last October and expect to remain there till May, then go to England and Ireland for the summer, returning to this country in September after a three years' absence. His permanent European address is care of J. S. Morgan & Co., Old Broad Street, London, England. General Wheaton is now Colonel of the 7th Infantry, with headquarters at Fort Wayne, Detroit, Mich. He will soon enter upon the fortieth year of his military service, April 20th, 1900, which began with the outbreak of the Civil war.

IN DEFENCE OF OUR STAFF SYSTEM.

Brigadier Alfred E. Bates, Paymaster General of the Army, has a valuable article on the staff departments of the army in *The Conservative Review*, a new quarterly published at Washington, D. C., and now in its fifth number. The most interesting portion of the article for our readers is the account Gen. Bates gives of the preparations made by our War Department in advance of the outbreak of the war with Spain. Of the little army we had at that time, the size of a corps, we are told that it was the best drilled, best equipped and best instructed body of men and officers in the service of any country in the world. "Out of this army as early as 1894, when the Cuban insurrection seemed to be making headway, and up to the end of 1896 staff officers were selected who understood Spanish and sent to Cuba during the winter months with sick leaves. The real purpose was to give them an opportunity to gather information and to become acquainted with the revolutionists and their sympathizers. As a result of this work the Bureau of Intelligence had by the fall of 1897 gathered all the information necessary for the conduct of a campaign in Cuba.

We had the Spanish maps showing every road on the island, the name of the owner and the location of every principal plantation, with descriptive notes giving all information necessary for an Army commander regarding the resources and products of each province; the character of every harbor, with the observations showing the channels of approach so that they could be entered after the ordinary buoys and lights had been removed; the names and places of residence of a great number of natives, who could be relied upon to give information and act as guides for an Army should such an one come to their relief. Besides this, we had the exact number of Spanish troops on the island, their character, as to training, armament, ammunition, artillery, etc., as well as the names, history, etc., of the generals who commanded them. In fact, there was little of value to the general commanding an invading Army of which we were left uninformed. This information, so carefully obtained, had been arranged, printed, and a sufficient number of copies were ready for distribution at the proper time, as well as a plentiful supply of the maps arranged in the best form for use in the field.

"Soon after the assembling of Congress in 1897 the Chief of Staff called the attention of the Secretary of War to the increasing excitement throughout the country and the strong probability that it might result in war, and recommended that such steps be taken in the line of preparation as might be done without asking for any special appropriation for the purpose. This recommendation, having the hearty approval of the President and Secretary, the General presented a scheme for putting the Army on a war footing, which, through the united influence of the Administration and a few leading members of the House of Representatives and Senate who were taken into the confidence of the War Department, was successfully carried through. Steps were taken to ascertain by confidential communications to some of the Governors what National Guard regiments would volunteer subject to the appointment of their field officers by the President. All arrangements were made for inspecting such regiments and sifting out the physically incompetent. The history of the field officers was examined, and where they had had experience and the command of troops in war they were accepted, otherwise they were notified that they would be replaced by experienced officers before the regiment would be mustered into the service of the United States. Many of these rejected officers subsequently performed distinguished service as company officers in the new volunteer regiments.

"By the middle of February more than one hundred State organizations had been offered and the Governors had in their hands the resignations of the officers who were to be superseded. The Chief of Staff and the Adjutant-General, with three other officers of high rank, had gone over the efficiency reports of the Army and selected the necessary number of officers, whose names were arranged in the order of their rank in the Regular Army, for appointment as colonels of volunteers, and a similar list of officers for appointment as lieutenant-colonels and majors of volunteers. Included in the last two lists were embraced the names of a large number of ex-officers who had offered their services to the Government in case of war. These lists were secret and their existence even was unknown. The ground for camps in the South was selected and surveyed, plans for water works and an increase in terminal facilities were decided upon, and the concurrence of railroad presidents attained. All of these preparations had been made before the blowing up of the Maine.

"Staff officers of experience were selected to take charge of the purchase and transportation of supplies and the transportation of troops. Dealers in the necessary articles for the rations and for forage, were given estimates of what would be required. Ships serviceable for transportation were inspected by a board and an option taken on the best of them. The manufacturers of cloth suitable for uniforms in a southern climate set their mills at work, and the preparation of all the articles needed for an Army in the field was begun. All the old stores were overhauled, and such as were serviceable were put in shape for immediate use, and the remainder disposed of. The Adjutant-General, with his largely increased force of staff officers, had prepared all the orders necessary to set the machine in motion the moment the signal was given. In addition to the officers selected to fill the places of general and field officers for the volun-

teer force, a large number of lieutenants of the Line, of experience as post and regimental quartermasters, were selected for appointment as captains and assistant quartermasters and commissaries of volunteers. These preparations were in advance of the war and of the emergency appropriation of March 9. It will certainly surprise some of the critics of the War Department to learn of this, though they will hardly be prepared to accept the statement of General Bates that when at last the time came to transfer these troops to Cuba the preparations were so complete that the different army corps debarked from our ports without confusion. Under the skillful direction of the Navy they were safely landed with their supplies on Cuban soil, where the record of the Army is as brilliant as might have been expected from a body so perfectly trained and managed.

This statement of fact is, and is intended to be, an argument in favor of our present staff system which is described in the first part of the article and its achievements during the civil war dwelt upon. After describing its more recent work in the Spanish war Gen. Bates says: "Thus it is seen that 'this most inefficient staff,' with 'obsolete methods,' composed of 'political favorites,' 'ignorant of its duties,' 'working under the direction of a civilian head,' 'whose inefficiency (if not worse quality)' was daily demonstrated," succeeded in successfully putting an effective and organized army of nearly 273,000 men in the field and bringing to a successful end within a year a war which the military critics of Europe said we could not win in three years, and within fifteen months have the army disbanded, paid and sent to their homes."

Investigation has shown that some of the charges brought against it were false and others exaggerated. One of the greatest difficulties the Department had to overcome in feeding their army was the character of its personnel. Now "for more than a year the Army has been fed with less complaint than would be heard at a fairly good boarding-house table, and this under conditions presenting the greatest possible difficulty." The Department was in no way responsible for an ignorance which could only be corrected by experience and the training we consider the very *a b c* of a soldier's education, viz.: the care of the individual in the field. In a single month, when our Army was at its maximum 8,432,000 rations were issued requiring 1,217 freight cars of 30,000 capacity each to transport them. The daily average from the Declaration of War to the Proclamation of Peace was 336 tons.

"With the war came the funds necessary to prepare for it, and since the formal declaration of hostilities in April, 1898, there have been manufactured and purchased 180 heavy guns and carriages and 232 mortars for coast defence, 135,000 stands of small arms for the Infantry and Cavalry, 139,000,000 rounds of small ammunition, besides a supply for all the defensive batteries, so that now our principal points are in a good state of defence. The time required to make one of the twelve-inch guns is about 10 days. It may be seen that our Ordnance shops have not been idle, or ignorantly directed.

"During this time the Ordnance Department has also furnished 382,000 sets of equipments for Infantry, 28,000 horse equipments, besides the multitude of smaller articles like swords, bayonets, curry combs, brushes, saddle blankets, etc. If during the first few months of war great complaint was heard from some sources, and many exaggerated charges were made, it is equally true that they have long since ceased, and the perfection of our equipment is such that rarely is any word of criticism heard."

In short, so far from admitting that our staff and supply departments are deficient, this author asserts that "they are worthy of the study of the military experts of the world." The problem now is to ascertain how we can preserve what is so excellent in this system, and at the same time extend the benefit of the training it gives more generally throughout the Army. This is the problem the Secretary of War has been studying.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

The Annual Report of the Board of Visitors of the United States Military Academy for the year 1899 contains a number of excellent photographs of the Academy and the Cadets. In commendation of the Superintendent and officers in charge of the Academy who appeared before them the Board say: "It is proper to say that in every instance, without exception, these officers exhibited in their prompt and intelligent answers not only a thorough knowledge of their duties and the requirements of the institution, but a rare ability and a frank and soldier-like expression of their views. In fact, they were in their own personality a most excellent example of the class of men and minds that the Academy produces."

The Board call attention to the completion of the first century of its existence by West Point with the advent of a new century, "with a history of successful training and brilliant results, unequaled by that of any other institution in the world, by no means an exaggerated statement. The past century of American civilization surpassing all the annals of human progress and development, has made at every step demands upon this institution such as have never before been imposed upon any other school of learning. As a consequence, it has been the most important factor in our national history—while the names and fame of its graduates have become familiar to both hemispheres as well by their deeds in war as by their accomplishments in peace."

"It does not require more than a casual acquaintance with the resources and workings of the Military Acad-

emy to see that by reason of the limitation of cadet appointments it accomplishes much less than it is capable of doing. This fact has been repeatedly stated by former boards to little purpose. It is time this statement should be heeded. There is nothing wanting in its superb and orderly administration nothing wanting in the zeal and efficiency of its officers and professors. But they all want the opportunity to do more than they are allowed to do with the means and appliances at hand. An unused 'plant' in business involves a loss of capital. The 'plant' of the Military Academy is competent to make a much larger return than has been received from it, and at the present juncture such a return is, in the opinion of the board, a matter of the first importance. The quota of cadets has never in the past at any time been complete; on the contrary, it has at times been singularly deficient."

It would, perhaps, be better, the board suggests, if the law in relation to cadet appointments should be so changed as to authorize each member of Congress in the filling of a vacancy to name two persons who shall receive from the War Department permission to be examined for a probationary warrant. The standard of admission should be as high as that of any other institution of learning, and should absolutely require a certain period of preparatory study. If this is thoroughly understood there would be fewer disappointments, and much time, trouble and expense saved to the Government. A careful physical examination by the family physician at home should precede any application or aspiration.

A report of the board's interview with Col. Mills, Superintendent of the Academy is given, in which he says: "I think that a great many of the candidates who come here are overawed and become rattled. I think outside preparatory schools are detrimental to the interests of the Academy. In the first place, they are simply a coaching school; a lot of questions they have got hold of are used for years; there is no instruction but coaching, which is detrimental to good studying and proper reasoning, and the boys down there get into habits and associations that are bad, and the influence throughout their course is bad. It would be a good thing for the Academy, I think, to weed these places out. It should be regulated by going in without an examination."

"In regard to the use of tobacco and liquor Col. Mills said: 'I am free to say that if it was within my power I would change the regulation and permit, as formerly permitted at the Academy, the use of tobacco under certain restrictions, and my reasons for doing so would be these: When I was a cadet we were allowed to smoke during release from quarters (which in your investigation you will find is not a very long time in the twenty-four hours). I do not believe it was harmful in any way. I believe the use of tobacco among soldiers is an excellent habit, because after coming in after a long march or drill, or when they have been subjected to many privations, they get their pipes, and their sorrows and hardships all pass away and they are contented and happy.'

At the Academy the prohibition of the use of tobacco leads cadets to smoke cigarettes and indulge in all kinds of habits. They will go out to the sink and in the area way simply to get a smoke, which many would not have had a desire for it if it was not prohibited. It is like the prohibition of liquor in the liquor States—it does not prohibit. The regulation was made by the Secretary of War with the initiative of the W. C. T. U. and organizations of that kind throughout the country, who are often actuated by what they consider the best motives; but I think they make a mistake, and this regulation is a mistake. But I would not like to have this rule changed. I think there would be a howl throughout the country by the people who are making the assault on the canteen in the Army, which has done more for discipline and for the contentment of the men than any other one thing that has been done for the Army. My experience and the records of Fort Cluster Mont, will show that for the first year after its establishment there violations from drunkenness were reduced between 70 and 75 per cent." Asked how long release from quarters would give for smoking Col. Mills said that in summer it would be half an hour after each meal, and perhaps half an hour between recitation at 4 and parade and drill. In the winter another hour and a quarter would be added. If the cadet devoted all his spare time to smoking he might have about three hours. The delinquency list shows that tobacco violations constitute a very large number of reports for violations of regulations, in some weeks to from 25 to 50 per cent., in spite of a heavy punishment.

General Francis V. Greene has the credit of taking an active part in the preparation of the Secretary of War's bill for Army Reorganization. He has had the unusual advantage of serving with foreign troops in great European war, as well as with our own Army in both Cuba and the Philippines, besides the service he rendered as an officer of our regular Army. Few men are so well equipped as he in many lines, and he has had the advantage of a civilian experience such as gives a man breadth of view.

We make a change in the arrangement of our pages this week so as to bring all of our advertising together on the outside sheet of eight pages, which we have of late years added regularly to our original issue of sixteen pages. Commencing with sixteen pages, with occasional enlargements to twenty, twenty-four and even thirty-six pages, the Journal has gradually grown into a paper of twenty-four pages, and as this increase has become permanent we are able to make the change indicated.

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—John D. Long.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Chas. H. Allen.

Commandant, U. S. M. C.—Brig. Gen. Chas. Heywood.

NAVY GAZETTE.

MARCH 9.—Rear Admiral A. H. McCormick, proceed home and await orders on detachment from Washington yard, March 24, instead of to Manila, P. I.

Naval Cadet B. D. White, detached Marblehead and immediately to Ranger as Watch and Division Officer.

Lieut. R. R. Belknap, detached Ranger and to Asiatic Station, sailing from San Francisco, March 31.

Lieut. J. H. Shipley, detached Naval Academy and to Asiatic Station, sailing from San Francisco March 31.

Chap. A. L. Royce, detached New York, March 21, and to Naval Home, Philadelphia.

Chap. C. Q. Wright, detached Franklin and to New York, March 21.

Chief Bttn. A. McCone, detached Recruiting Rendezvous, Philadelphia, and to Richmond.

Lieut. Comdr. Chas. Laird, detached Recruiting Rendezvous, Philadelphia, Pa. and to Hydrographic Office.

Surg. O. Diehl, detached Naval Recruiting Rendezvous, Philadelphia, to home and wait orders.

Asst. Surg. F. E. McCullough, order 8th inst. detaching Nero and to Independence revoked. Detached Nero and immediately to Philadelphia.

P. Asst. Surg. H. T. Lowndes, to duty at Naval Academy, March 14.

The U. S. S. Solace arrived at San Francisco, March 9, with the following officers on board, from the Asiatic Station: Commander A. Dunlap, Lieut. Comdr. C. E. Vreeland, Lieut. Comdr. H. H. Galt, Lieut. Comdr. W. R. A. Rooney, Lieut. Comdr. J. A. Shearman, Lieut. Comdr. F. W. Coffin, Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Gilmore, Lieut. A. W. Dodd, Lieut. W. V. Bronaugh, Lieut. J. G. Quinby, Lieut. W. A. Gill, Lieut. J. M. Pickrell, Lieut. M. C. Gorgas, Lieut. W. W. Buchanan, Lieut. H. G. Gates, Lieut. L. R. DeSteiguer, Lieut. L. A. Kaiser, Lieut. W. K. Harrison, Lieut. M. H. Signor, Lieut. L. A. Bostwick, Lieut. J. H. Sypher, Lieut. R. Spear, Ensign W. T. Cluverius, Surg. W. H. Rush, Surg. C. W. Brownell, Paym. J. S. Phillips, Paym. Z. W. Reynolds, Carp. J. H. Gill, Warrant Mach. J. W. Murphy, Warrant Mach. C. H. Hosung, Paym. Clerk F. M. Phillips, Paym. Clerk R. J. Little.

MARCH 10.—Lieut. Comdr. J. B. Briggs, proceed home and wait orders.

Lieut. A. C. Dieffenbach, detached from inspection duty at Brooklyn, N. Y., Mar. 31, and to duty on Buffalo, Apr. 2.

Lieut. C. S. Eaton, detached from inspection duty at South Bethlehem, Pa., Mar. 31, and to duty on Buffalo, Apr. 2.

Lieut. Comdr. H. H. Hosley, detached Vermont, Mar. 31, and to Buffalo, Apr. 2, as Executive.

Lieut. H. O. Dunn, detached Branch Hydrographic Office, Baltimore, Mar. 31, and to duty on Buffalo, Apr. 2, as Navigator.

Lieut. J. F. Luby, detached Constellation, Mar. 31, and to Buffalo, Apr. 2.

Lieut. W. V. Powelson, detached Inspection duty, Schenectady, N. Y., Mar. 31, and to duty on Buffalo, Apr. 2.

Lieut. A. N. Wood, detached Independence and to Branch Hydrographic Office, Portland, Oreg., Mar. 17.

Asst. Surg. T. M. Lippitt, detached Baltimore and to such other duty on Asiatic Station as Commander in Chief may assign.

Ensign W. T. Cluverius, detached Solace and to duty at Naval Academy.

A. W. Mach, R. Jeffares, detached New York yard and to duty connection Buffalo.

Pharm. F. Wood, detached Washington yard, to examination for retirement, Mar. 15, thence home and wait orders.

Asst. Paym. Ray Spear, appointed. (Spokane, Wash.) Col. W. S. Mose, U. S. M. C., commissioned Colonel from Jan. 31, 1900.

2d Lt. Yndel Foote, 2d Lt. C. T. Westcott, Jr., 2d Lt. Douglas C. McDougall, 2d Lt. Pretzley M. Rixley, 2d Lt. Sidney W. Brewster, 2d Lt. Paul E. Chamberlin, 2d Lt. Albert N. Brunzell, and 2d Lt. Edward T. Backstrom, appointed in the U. S. M. C.

1st Lt. Geo. Van Orden, U. S. M. C., commissioned First Lieutenant.

MARCH 11.—Sunday.

MARCH 12.—Rear Admr. A. H. McCormick, retired from Mar. 26.

Capt. C. S. Cotton, detached command Independence to home and wait orders.

Capt. W. H. Whiting, detached as Captain of the yard, Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal., and to Command Independence.

Capt. M. Miller, to duty as Captain of the yard, Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Gilmore, detached Solace to home and wait orders. Mare Island Yard.

Lieut. Comdr. C. E. Vreeland, detached Solace to home and wait orders. Mare Island Yard.

Carp. J. H. Gill, detached Solace to home and wait orders. Mare Island Yard.

Lieut. Comdr. W. R. A. Rooney, Lieut. Comdr. R. H. Galt, Lieut. Comdr. J. A. Shearman, Lieut. W. A. Gill, Lieut. M. C. Gorgas and Paym. Z. W. Reynolds, detached from the Solace and to Mare Island, Cal., Hospital for treatment.

Lieut. R. Spear, detached Solace and special duty with draft to be transferred east. Mare Island Yard.

Paym. Clerk R. J. Little, detached Solace and wait orders at Mare Island. Mare Island Yard.

A. Gun L. E. Bruce, detached Iowa and to Pensacola.

Lieut. A. N. Wood, detached Independence and to Branch Hydrographic Office, Portland, Oreg., Mar. 17.

Additional duty as Inspector of Equipment, Seattle, Wash.

Lieut. A. W. Dodd, Lieut. W. V. Bronaugh, Lieut. J. G. Quinby, Lieut. W. W. Buchanan, Lieut. H. G. Gates, Lieut. L. R. DeSteiguer, Lieut. L. A. Kaiser, Lieut. L. A. Bostwick, Lieut. W. K. Harrison and Lieut. M. H. Signor, detached from Solace to home and wait orders. Mare Island Yard.

Ensign D. M. Garrison, detached from the Philadelphia and sick leave granted for three months.

MARCH 13.—Rear Admr. L. Kempf, detached from command of Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal., March 29, and to Asiatic Station, for duty as second in command, sailing from San Francisco March 31.

Naval Cadet J. B. Gilmer, detached Iowa and to Marblehead. Order Commander in Chief, March 5.

Naval Cadet W. P. Cronan, detached Marblehead and to Iowa. Order Commander in Chief, March 5.

Asst. Surg. R. Spear, detached Constellation and to Naval Hospital, New York, N. Y.

Asst. Surg. O. M. Eakins, detached Naval Academy, Mar. 24, and to Buffalo, Apr. 2.

P. Asst. Surg. C. F. Stokes, detached Naval Hospital, New York, Mar. 24, and to Buffalo, Apr. 2.

Asst. Surg. J. T. Kennedy, to duty on Independence.

P. Asst. Surg. B. R. Ward, detached Independence and to Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal.

Asst. Surg. J. Stepp, detached Naval Hospital, Mare Island, and to Solace.

P. Asst. Surg. C. D. Brownell, detached Solace to home and wait orders.

Act. Gun. O. Hill, temporary duty, torpedo station, for instruction.

Act. Gun. J. F. Daniels, temporary duty, Torpedo Station, for instruction.

A. W. Mach, R. Jeffares, detached connection Buffalo, Apr. 2, and to duty on board that vessel.

A. W. Mach, J. L. King, detached connection Buffalo, Apr. 2, and to duty on board that vessel.

A. W. Mach, J. E. Cleary, detached connection Buffalo, Apr. 2, and to duty on board that vessel.

Comdr. C. T. Hutchins, detached connection Buffalo, Apr. 2, and to duty in command of that vessel.

P. A. Paym. Jno. Irwin, Jr., detached Naval Station, Havana, and to Buffalo, Apr. 2.

A. Paym. H. E. Stevens, detached Alexandria, Mar. 14, and to Naval Station, Havana.

Lieut. C. A. E. King, to duty on Buffalo, Apr. 2.

Paym. Clerk Thos. Gregory, appointment, on nomination of P. Asst. Paym. Jno. Irwin, Jr., revoked. (Naval Station, Havana.)

MARCH 14.—Lieut. Comdr. R. I. Reid, detached Navy Yard, Norfolk, to special temporary duty Recruiting Rendezvous, Chicago, Ill., then to New York yard, for engineering duty.

Lieut. J. H. Sypher, detached Solace to home and wait orders.

Paym. J. Q. Lovell, detached Amphitrite, proceed home and wait orders to sea duty.

Asst. Paym. G. W. Pigman, detached Navy Yard, Washington, and to Amphitrite, Mar. 20.

P. Insp. L. G. Boggs, sick leave granted for three months.

A. Gun. C. W. Ljunquist, detached Kearsarge and to Buffalo, Apr. 2.

A. Gun. S. Donely, detached Newport Training Station, and to Buffalo, Apr. 2.

A. Bttn. D. J. O'Connell, detached Vermont and to Buffalo, Apr. 2.

A. Bttn. A. Smith, detached Richmond and to Buffalo, Apr. 2.

A. Gun. W. D. Greetham, detached Dupont and to Franklin.

2d Lieut. Daniel W. Blake, U. S. M. C., appointed.

2d Lieut. Louis G. Miller, U. S. M. C., appointed.

A. Carp. C. P. Hand, detached League Island yard, Mar. 31, and to Buffalo, Apr. 2.

Paym. J. A. Mudd, detached Navy Yard, March 17, and to special temporary duty under Bureau of Supplies and Accounts.

March 15.—Chief Sallmaker M. W. Watkins detached inspection duty Phoenixville, Pa., to Buffalo, April 2.

Capt. T. F. Jewell to duty as member of Naval Examining Board, Washington Yard, March 23.

Lieut. V. Blue detached Massachusetts and to Asiatic Station, sailing from San Francisco March 31.

Asst. Naval Constr. H. G. Gilmore to duty Paris Exposition July 15, as member board to attend Congress.

A. Gun. R. E. Simonson detached Naval Training Station, Newport, R. I., and to the Richmond.

Lieut. Comdr. W. C. Eaton detached Philadelphia and to inspection duty Barberton, Ohio.

Lieut. G. E. Burd detached Navy Yard, New York, March 21, and engineer duty on Philadelphia, sailing from San Francisco March 28 to join ship.

Lieut. Commander E. A. Fiske, to additional inspection duty at works of E. W. Bliss and Co., U. S. Projectile Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Rand Drill Co., Tarrytown, N. Y., and I. G. Johnson & Co., Spuyten Duyvil, N. Y.

A. Gunner G. G. Neumann, detached Richmond and to Naval Academy.

Ensign A. J. Wadhams, detached New York and to Eagle.

Naval Cadet H. E. Lackey, detached New York and to Eagle.

Naval Cadet U. S. Macy, detached Scorpion and to New York.

Paymaster's Clerk A. W. Barnes, appointed on nomination of Assistant Paymaster P. G. Kennard.

Capt. J. F. Merry, commissioned Captain from Dec. 29, 1899.

CHANGES ON ASIATIC STATION.

Naval Cadet J. W. Greenslade, detached Concord and to Basco.

Naval Cadet J. H. Fischer, detached Basco and to Concord.

Lieut. R. H. Leigh, detached Pampanga and to Oregon.

Chap. F. Thompson, detached Baltimore and to Brooklyn.

Ensign C. L. Poor, detached Yosemite and to Oregon.

Lieut. L. M. Nulton, detached Yosemite and to Baltimore.

Lieut. J. E. Palmer, to the Princeton.

Maj. George E. Bushnell, surgeon, detailed member board convened Feb. 6, vice Maj. Walter Reed, surgeon, relieved.

Capt. Charles E. B. Flagg, assistant surgeon, to Fort Grant, to relieve Maj. Edwin F. Gardner, surgeon, who will proceed to San Francisco.

Maj. Edwin F. Gardner, surgeon, on completion duty Department California, to proceed to Manila.

Leave granted 1st Lieut. Adrian S. Fleming, 6th Art., is extended three months.

Capt. Charles S. Riche, C. E., relieved duty member board officers appointed March 8.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

Washington, March 15, 1900.

MARCH 9.—Second Lieutenant Herbert Mather, detached from Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Boston, Mass., and ordered to Marine Barracks, Sitka, Alaska, for duty.

Second Lieutenant John W. Wadleigh, ordered to Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Boston, Mass., for instruction.

MARCH 13.—Colonel F. L. Denny, Quartermaster, ordered to Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, League Island, Pa., on public duty.

Second Lieutenant Yndel Foote, ordered to Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, New York, for instruction.

MARCH 14.—Second Lieutenants H. L. Roosevelt and Samuel A. W. Paterson appointed members of a general court martial ordered to convene at the Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Boston, Mass., March 16, 1900.

The following named officers have been ordered to proceed to New York City and take passage in the Army transport Sumner for Manila, P. I., for duty at the Marine Barracks, Naval Station, Cavite, P. I.: 1st Lieut. William Hopkins, from Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.; 2d Lieut. Alexander S. Williams, from Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, New York; 2d Lieut. John N. Wright, from Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.; 2d Lieut. Julius S. Turill, from Marine Barracks, Naval Training Station, Newport, R. I.; Capt. E. R. Lowndes ordered to command marines at Yerba Buena Training Station, Cal.

NAVY JUNIOR OFFICERS CORRECTED TO MAR. 15.

Rear Admiral A. S. Barker, Captain W. Maynard, Comdr. E. B. Barry, Lieutenant Commander John N. Jordan, Lieutenant Richard H. Leigh.

NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate, March 12, 1900.

Frank Lester Pleadwell and Dudley Newcomb Carpenter, to be passed assistant surgeons in the Navy, from the 24th day of October, 1899, to fill vacancies.

Executive nomination received by the Senate March 13, 1900:

Paymaster Josiah R. Stanton, to be a pay inspector from the 20th day of January, 1900, vice Pay Inspector Daniel A. Smith, promoted.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

Corrected at the Navy Department.

NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Norman H. Farquhar, Commander-in-Chief.

NEW YORK (Flagship), Capt. Albert S. Snow. Left Havana, March 15, for Galveston, Texas. Following itinerary: Arrive Galveston, Texas, March 17, leave March 21; arrive Hampton Roads April 1. Address: San Juan, P. R., March 30, care of Postmaster.

DETROIT, Comdr. Duncan Kennedy. Left Havana for Greytown, March 14. Address mail care of Navy Department.

INDIANA, Capt. Francis W. Dickins. At Navy Yard, New York.

MACHIAS, Comdr. Leavitt C. Logan. At Key West, Fla. Will proceed to Galveston. Address care Navy Department.

MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Charles J. Train. At New York. Address Navy Yard, New York. Will be placed in reserve at League Island Yard.

SCORPION, Lieut. Comdr. Nathan Sargent. Arrived Colon, March 14. Address mail to Cartagena, Colombia.

TEXAS, Capt. William C. Gibson. Same as New York.

VIXEN, Comdr. William P. Day. At Culebra Island, March 6. Address: San Juan, P. R.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Winfield S. Schley, commanding.

CHICAGO (Flagship), Capt. Charles H. Rockwell. Arrived at Montevideo Jan. 29. Address mail care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

MONTGOMERY, Comdr. John P. Merrell. Arrived Montevideo, Feb. 19. Address mail care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

WILMINGTON, Comdr. Charles O. Allibone. Arrived Buenos Ayres, Feb. 23. Letters should be addressed care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

PACIFIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Albert Kauts, commanding.

IOWA (Flagship), Capt. Caspar F. Goodrich. At Santa Barbara. Will arrive at San Francisco April 10. Address mail care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.

ABARENDIA (Collier), Comdr. Benjamin F. Tiley. At Samoa. Address Pago Pago, Samoa.

MARBLEHEAD, Comdr. Harrison G. O. Colby. At Santa Barbara, Cal. March 14. Address care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.

PHILADELPHIA, Capt. William W. Mead. Left Santa Barbara for Acapulco March 14. Address care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.

ASIATIC STATION.

Rear Admiral John C. Watson, Commander-in-Chief.

Rear Admiral G. C. Reamey ordered to command the Asiatic Station, Manila, Philippine Islands, care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal., unless otherwise noted.

BROOKLYN (Flagship), Capt. James M. Forayth. At Hong Kong. Address mail to Manila.

BALTIMORE, Capt. Charles M. Thomas. Returned to Manila March 8.

BENNINGTON, Comdr. Conway H. Arnold. At Manila. Address Manila, P. I.

BRUTUS, at Guam.

CALLAO, Lieut. George B. Bradshaw. At Manila.

CASTINE, Comdr. Samuel W. Verry. At Shanghai, China. Will return to Manila.

CELTIC, Lieut. Comdr. Nathaniel J. K. Patch. Left Sydney, Australia, Jan. 25, for Manila.

CONCORD, Comdr. Seth M. Ackley. At Manila.

CULGOA, Lieut. Comdr. Martin E. Hall. At Sydney. Will return to Manila.

DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA, Comdr. Thomas C. McLean. At Hong Kong. Address Yokohama, Japan.

GLACIER, Comdr. Wm. H. Everett. At Manila.

HELENA, Comdr. Edwin K. Moore. At Manila.

IRIS, Lieut. John M. Orchard. Left Hong Kong Feb. 15 for Manila.

ISLA DE CUBA, Comdr. Fernando P. Gilmore. At Hong Kong. Address Yokohama, Japan.

ISLA DE LUZON, Comdr. J. V. B. Bleeker. Left Hong Kong, March 1, for Manila. Address Manila, P. I.

MARIETTA, Comdr. Edward H. Gheen. At Manila. Address there.

MANILA, Lieut. Comdr. Arthur P. Nazro. At Hong Kong.

MONADNOCK, Capt. John McGowan. At Hong Kong. Will return to Manila. Capt. Edward T. Strong to command.

MONOCACY, Comdr. George A. Bicknell. At Shanghai, China. Address Yokohama, Japan.

MONTEREY, Capt. George W. Pigman. At Manila.

NANSHAN, at Manila.

NASHVILLE, Comdr. Raymond F. Rodgers. At Manila.

NEWARK, Capt. Bowman H. McCalla. At Manila. Address Manila, P. I.

NEW ORLEANS, Capt. Edwin Longnecker. At Nagasaki, Japan.

OREGON, Capt. George F. F. Wilde. At Yokohama. Will return to Manila. Address Manila, P. I.

PETREL, Lieut. Comdr. James T. Smith. At Manila.

PRINCETON, Comdr. H. Knox. At Hong Kong, China. Address care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.

WHEELING, Comdr. William T. Burwell. At Hong Kong. Address Manila, P. I.

YORKTOWN, Comdr. Charles S. Sperry. At Manila.

YOSEMITE, Capt. George E. Ide. At Guam. Address care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.

ZAFIRO (Supply vessel), at Manila.

TORPEDO BOATS.

FARRAGUT, Lieut. Comdr. Reginald F. Nicholson. At Navy Yard, Mare Island. Address there.

GWIN, Lieut. Richard H. Jackson. At Annapolis, Md. Address there.

PORTER, Lieut. Irvin V. Gillis. At Annapolis, Md. Address there.

TALBOT, Lieut. John S. Doddridge. At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

TRAINING SHIPS.

ADAMS, Comdr. Walton Goodwin. Cruising in Magdalena Bay. Address care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.

ALLIANCE, Comdr. Francis H. Delano. On cruise with apprentices. Left Trinidad, March 13, for Santa Cruz. Address mail to San Juan, P. R. The Alliance is due at Santa Cruz March 16, leave March 19; due San Juan March 21, leave March 31; due Kingston, Jamaica, April 7, leave April 11; due Santiago April 15, leave April 19; due Guantanamo April 20, leave April 25; due Havana April 30, leave May 3; due Key West May 4, leave May 7; due Hampton Roads May 17, and await orders.

CONSTELLATION, Comdr. John J. Hunter, Newport, R. I.

DIXIE, Comdr. Charles Belknap. On a cruise. Left Gibraltar, March 15, for Algiers. Arrive Algiers March 23, leave March 29; arrive Naples April 6, leave April 14; arrive Corfu, April 18, leave April 28; arrive Venice April 30, leave May 9; arrive Trieste May 9, leave May 16; arrive Leghorn May 20, leave May 26; arrive Brindisi May 28, leave June 5; arrive Gibraltar June 15, leave June 20; arrive Azores June 25, leave June 30

EAGLE, Lieut. Comdr. Frank E. Fletcher. At Nuevitas, Cuba. Address Nuevitas, Cuba.
 HARTFORD, Comdr. John M. Hawley. Left San Francisco for Valparaiso Jan. 10. Address mail to Montevideo, Uruguay, care U. S. Consul.
 IRUQUOIS, Lieut. Comdr. Charles F. Pond. At Honolulu, H. I. Address care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.
 MARCELLUS, Lieut. Comdr. Edward B. Berry. Left Key West for Hampton Roads March 14. Address Ft. Monroe, Va.
 MICHIGAN, Lieut. Comdr. William Wider. At Erie in winter quarters. Address Erie, Pa.
 NERO, Lieut. Comdr. Harry M. Hodges. At Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
 POTOMAC, Lieut. Benjamin B. McCormick. Arrived Key West March 15. Address Key West, Fla.
 PRAIRIE, Comdr. Morris R. S. Mackenzie. Arrived Rouen, France. Will proceed to Havre, France. Address mail care Navy Department.
 RANGER, Comdr. Wells L. Field. Left Panama March 10 for Acapulco. On surveying duty. Address mail care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.
 SCINDIA, Comdr. James M. Miller. Arrived at Yokohama March 5. Will proceed to Manila. Address care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.
 SOLACE, Comdr. Andrew Dunlap. Arrived Navy Yard, Mare Island, March 11. Address there.
 SYLPH, Lieut. William K. Gise. At Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.
 YANKTON, Lieut. Comdr. George L. Dyer. At Nuevitas, Cuba. Surveying on northern coast of Cuba. Address Gibara, Cuba.

UNASSIGNED VESSELS.

ALBANY, Capt. Joseph E. Craig. At Elswick, England. Address mail care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.
 CAESAR, Lieut. Comdr. Frank E. Sawyer. Left San Juan for Port Royal, Feb. 26. Address Port Royal, S. C.
 KEARSARGE, Capt. William M. Folger. At Newport News, Va. Address Newport News, Va.
 LINCAS, Lieut. Thomas J. Senn. At San Juan, Puerto Rico. Address there.

RECEIVING SHIPS.

FRANKLIN, Capt. Wm. C. Wise. Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
 INDEPENDENCE, Mare Island, Cal.
 RICHMOND, Capt. John J. Read. Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.
 VERMONT, Capt. Merrill Miller. Navy Yard, New York.
 Capt. H. C. Taylor to command March 15.
 WABASH, Capt. George H. Wadleigh. Boston, Mass.

FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS, Comdr. Jefferson F. Moser. Cruising about islands in South Pacific, which will be completed about April next. Address care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.
 FISH HAWK, Mate J. Smith. Address care U. S. Fish Commissioner, Washington, D. C.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The order for the ships of the First Reserve to assemble at Portland on Thursday, March 1, has given great satisfaction to Englishmen. The squadron is called together for a month's exercise in gunnery and torpedo exercises, and the Admiralty have announced that the ships will disperse on April 1. The squadron consists of ten battleships, three armored and one protected cruiser. Some of the vessels are old ones. The flagship Alexandria was launched in 1875 and still carries muzzle-loaders. The Thunderer was launched in 1872, the Colossus and Collingwood in 1882.

The new torpedo-boat destroyer Viper, with the special steam turbine machinery, has made a speed of 35 1-2 knots. The vessel is 210 ft. long 21 ft. beam, 12 ft. 9 in. depth moulded, and displaces 350 tons. These dimensions differ little from those of the destroyers fitted with the ordinary reciprocating engines—the displacement is 25 tons more than the heaviest of the 30-knot boats—and it becomes interesting to note, says "Engineering," the increase in power for each successive addition to speed. The first boats of 26 knots had 3,200 indicated horse-power at command, then 27 knots required an increase to from 4,000 to 4,200 indicated horse-power. When 30-knot boats were built, it was found that the power had to be 6,000 indicated horse-power; for 32 knots the power had to be close upon 9,000 indicated horse-power, and the turbine-propelled Viper has, it is said, attained her speed of 35 1/2 knots with 11,000 indicated horse-power.

The experience of Great Britain in the South African campaign in the matter of naval guns for shore service has stirred up the Bureau of Naval Ordnance to the necessity of making provision in the same line for the U. S. Navy. Rear Admiral O'Neill, Chief of the Ordnance Bureau will, it is understood, soon inaugurate some system for the arming of the Army and Navy of the country with a field carriage which shall give the country a naval gun capable of performing shore duty. The experimental stage of the work promises very useful results.

The selection of the Newark for duty in Chinese waters is regarded by the Navy in the east as a wise move on the part of the Department, for the need of such a division of the big fleet in Philippine waters has been deemed essential for a long time past. It is supposed that headquarters for the force operating in Chinese and Japanese waters will be about equally divided between Shanghai and Yokohama.

The Battleship Iowa is to be sent to Puget Sound for docking and overhauling, the ship having been afloat for something like a year since her last docking and painting. The condition of the bottom of this fine ship and the consequent reduction in her speed and efficiency from strong arguments in favor of the system of sheathing as proposed by the Chief Constructor, Rear Admiral Hichborn. The work on the Iowa will probably take a least a month, and perhaps longer, depending upon the actual state of her wetted surfaces.

Reports from Mare Island are to the effect that on the recent return of the Nero from the prolonged cruise in search of a practicable route for Pacific cable several of her men and one officer were down with scurvy, and the circumstances attending this state of affairs is to be made subject of a strict medical and official investigation by the Navy Department.

It is assumed that Rear Admiral A. V. Kautz, U. S. N., will hoist his flag over the Philadelphia as soon as the Iowa starts for Port Orchard for docking and repairs, but whether the Admiral will go South in the Flagship is a matter not yet decided.

A pair of shafts for the U. S. S. Marietta, now in the Philippines, are being turned out at the steam engineering department at the Boston Navy Yard and will be sent to her. The drilling of these shafts, which is that of a hole three inches in diameter and 25 feet long, is one of the largest jobs ever done at the yard. A new shaft for the gunboat Bancroft is also being turned out, and will be shipped into place the next time she goes into dry dock.

A cable to the Army and Navy Journal announces the arrival of the U. S. S. Detroit at Havana, March 13th, as well, and the arrival of the U. S. S. Dixie at Gibraltar, March 11th.

Rear Adm. Watson was now under his command no less than thirty-one vessels of all classes, and with very few exceptions all of these ships are in good cruising condition.

A new steel tug for the Navy Yard at Mare Island, Cal., was launched from that place Feb. 28. The vessel was christened Dart, by Miss Margaret Fechteler, the daughter of Lieut. A. F. Fechteler U. S. N., aid to the commandant. She was accompanied by Lieut. Comdr. Thomas S. Phelps, Jr., U. S. N. The Dart is a handsome craft 71 feet 10 inches long, 16 feet 7 inches beam, and about 6 feet draught. She was laid down on designs made under the direction of Naval Constructor W. J. Baxter, and completed under Constructor Hibbs. Her engine of 150 horse power was built some years ago at the Naval Academy by the class of cadet engineers. The new tug will be used to replace the Nellie on the run between Vallejo and Mare Island.

The board of torpedo experts, which has been testing a new torpedo funder at the Newport, R. I., torpedo station, has recommended it for adoption by the Navy Department. The funder is the invention of Thomas J. Moriarty, of Newport. It is a device confining within a buoy a reeled cord connected with a casing fitted in the torpedo. The casing contains clockwork designed to withdraw a retaining bolt and spring an actuated piston, connected with a second releasing bolt. The pressure of the water upon the piston head causes the second bolt to withdraw, whereby a buoy will be allowed to leave the casing and float to the surface. A cord to the other end, fastened to a stout cable securely anchored in the torpedo, enables the latter to be drawn to the surface. The clockwork device may be set at work at any required depth or time, and when the torpedo reaches the predetermined point the buoy is released and seeks the surface. The device may be attached to guns, tools, launches, lobster pots, etc. The inventor was formerly modelmaker at the torpedo station, and is now President of the Newport Manufacturing Company.

One of the results of the changes at the Naval Academy is the unexpected detachment of Commander Kearney from duty as head of the engineering branch and his assignment to duty at the Boston Navy Yard as the relief of Lieut. Comdr. Barton, who goes to Manila as the relief of Lieut. Comdr. Ransom of the Baltimore.

Commander Richard Wainwright, U. S. N., who has been designated as Rear Admiral McNair's successor as Superintendent of the Naval Academy, was born December 17, 1840; he is consequently just past his fiftieth year. Commander Wainwright brings to his new position an accurate mind and a disposition open to impressions of a right sort, and it is believed his administration of the Naval Academy will be marked by many improvements and an increase in the already high reputation in which that institution is justly held.

The case of Admiral Dewey vs. the United States, involving the prize money of himself and men for the destruction of the Spanish fleet at Manila on May 1, 1898, will be heard by the Supreme Court on April 9.

We published in May, 1898, a notice of the subscription then inaugurated for a memorial to the late Prof. William Wirt Fay, of the U. S. Naval Academy. The plans for erecting a tablet in Prof. Fay's memory are moving on successfully, and the tablet is now on exhibition in the artist's studio in Baltimore. The work is considered very successful, and is by Ephraim Kesser, author of the DeKalb statue in the State House grounds at Annapolis. We now receive notice from Prof. A. N. Brown, of the Naval Academy, Secretary of the Fay Memorial, that subscriptions will close on May 1, 1900.

Rear Admiral Kempff has accepted the assignment as second in command of the Asiatic Station in place of Admiral McCormick, who has been placed on the retired list. Capt. Cotton, commanding the receiving ship Independence, was offered the place but declined. Capt. Cotton will probably become commander of Mare Island. Admiral McCormick will probably make his future home at Annapolis. Capt. Silas W. Terry has been assigned as commander of the Washington Navy Yard. Admiral Remy and Rear Admiral Kempff, accompanied by their personal staff officers, will sail from San Francisco on March 31 on the Japanese mail steamer Hong Kong Maru. Admiral Remy has selected for his aids Lieut. Reginald R. Belknap as flag secretary and Lieut. John H. Shipley as flag lieutenant. Admiral Kempff has not yet named his staff.

A despatch from New London, Conn., of March 12, announces that the Eastern Shipbuilding Company has commenced active operations in that city. Bids were asked for the erection of the buildings in which to begin the work of constructing two of the largest steel steamships in the world. The dimensions of the steamships for which the company, it is said, has contracts are: Length, 700 feet; beam, 75 feet; draught loaded, 30 feet. Each vessel will have a carrying capacity of 26,000 tons of freight and will cost \$2,500,000. James J. Hill, who is asserted to be the man who will control the 26,000 ton vessels and who will let contracts for three more vessels of the same type, is the president of the Great Northern Railroad.

Another long and able argument in favor of sheathing battleships is found in a memorandum presented by Chief Constructor Hichborn February 2, accompanied by a letter from Captain J. B. Estes, formerly connected with the Royal Mail Line of steamers, who describes the losses suffered by that company because of their failure to follow his advice in the matter of sheathing. The argument of the Chief Constructor was replied to in an indorsement filed by the Board of Construction March 5, and this is followed by the Chief Constructor in an answering argument, dated March 7, 1900.

Pelican Island, Texas, has been offered to the Navy Department as a site for a naval station in Galveston harbor. The offer came to Secretary Long in a letter from the Common Council of Galveston transmitting very complimentary resolutions on the subject, stating the gratification of the city that Admiral Farquhar's fleet has been ordered to spend four days there. Secretary Long has ordered Admiral Farquhar who is expected to reach Galveston on March 20, to make a thorough examination of the site offered and report to the Navy Department.

Admiral O'Neill, Chief of Naval Ordnance, has written a letter to Secretary Long opposing the establishment of an armor plant, which the House Naval Committee has threatened to do unless the big plate-making firms reduce the prices. He says: "I am of the opinion that the rational and most economical course to be followed with regard to procuring armor for the three battleships of the Maine class, now under construction, and for which an aggregate of 7,300 tons is required, is to purchase the same by contract at a price not to exceed that asked by the American armor manufacturers, namely, \$545 per ton, such armor to be made by the Krupp process, or to be of a quality equal thereto in ballistic and other properties." This, he says, is considerably less than is being paid by other governments for the best quality of armor. It is absolutely necessary that the armor for the three battleships of the Maine class should be contracted for at an early date to avoid delay in the completion of these vessels, some of them beyond the contract date of completion, which expires in June, 1901.

The U. S. S. Dolphin arrived at Newport News, Va., March 10, from Washington, having aboard Secretary of the Navy Long, members of the House Committee on Naval Affairs and several other Congressmen. Captain Folger, Naval Constructor Woodward, U. S. N., met the visitors and escorted them aboard the Kearsarge and the Kentucky and through the shipyard.

THE NEW 6-POUNDER R. F. GUN.

The latest development in rapid fire guns is a new semi-automatic gun, designed by Commander Driggs of the Navy, firing a six pound shell. This gun has just completed its trials at the Indian Head Proving Ground, and has made a record for rapidity that exceeds by nearly 100 per cent. the best record ever made before. Previous records show an average rate of the piece for the three tests. Now comes the new Driggs gun with its rate of fire rounds in four seconds, thus more than doubling the best of the above rates. That is showing a rate of 75 shots per minute. The bore, chamber, loading and sighting of the new gun is the same as the original Driggs-Schroeder and therefore must of necessity have the same accuracy, range, etc. The automatic feature may be entirely thrown out of operation by simply throwing up a small handle, when the gun can be worked as an ordinary hand-working gun and as deliberately as wanted. In accomplishing these results nothing has been sacrificed as to simplicity, in fact, the gun has fewer parts than the hand-working guns; no screws to come out at the critical moment and the whole mechanism can be assembled or taken down without the use of any special tools. The Navy Department has placed an order for fifty of these new guns to go on the new ships now building, as they represent the most advanced type of guns of this class and exceed anything in service of foreign countries.

NAVAL STRATEGIC BOARD.

Secretary of the Navy Long has just prepared an order which marks one of the most interesting departures in the organization of the Navy. The order solves the question as to Admiral Dewey's duty and creates a special board of officers of high rank. The board will constitute a permanent strategic committee and will correspond to the "General Staff" of European naval powers. Admiral Dewey is to be placed at the head of the board. Its duties generally will be to keep the Navy up to a high standard of efficiency, arrange plans for the operation of American fleets, and give advice to the governments as to methods of naval strategy. The order provides that the general staff shall consist of six ex-officio members and three other members. The ex-officio members are to be the Admiral of the Navy, who will be President, the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, Chief Intelligence Officer of the Navy and his principal assistant, and the President of the Naval War College and his principal assistant. The officers thus provided for are Admiral Dewey, Rear Admiral A. S. Crowninshield, Captain Charles D. Sigabee, Lieutenant Commander George H. Peters, Captain Charles H. Stockton, President of the War College and Captain Asa Walker, his principal assistant. The three other members are to be officers of the grade of commander or higher. One of these officers will be Captain Henry C. Taylor of the receiving ship Vermont. The other two have not been selected. It is probable a Rear Admiral will be one of the remaining members.

The order provides that the board shall meet in Washington once a month and twice a year, the sessions to last not under a week. In addition to its duties in following naval progress and preparing plans to be followed in case of war the board is to advise the Secretary of the Navy regarding naval matters and while it will not supersede the Board on Construction the General Staff will discuss matters which are being considered by the Board on Construction.

Regarding the order Secretary Long has made the following statement: "The order is the result of several years of study by Captain Taylor, and he will be a member of the board. He has been engaged for some time on the work at the Naval War College and the board will be kept in close touch with the Naval War College. In time of war it will be a strategic board."

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

The nomination of Harold D. Hinckley of Massachusetts to be a Third Lieutenant in the Revenue Cutter Service was sent to the Senate on March 9.

The Revenue cutter Algonquin, on her way up the Cape Fear river to Wilmington, ran aground (March 1st) but as she was grounded but slightly, she was pulled off without damage by the tug Jones.

MARCH 10.—2d Lieut. F. J. Haake, from the Algonquin to the Chase.

2d Lieutenant E. V. D. Johnson, from the Chase to the Algonquin.

2d Lieut. H. D. Hinckley, from the Gresham to the Chase.

MARCH 12.—3d Lieut. G. M. Daniels, detached from the Chase on account of sickness.

MARCH 14.—Chief Engineer J. E. Jefferis, to the Dallas.

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ALGONQUIN, Capt. O. S. Wiley, Wilmington, N. C.

BEAR, Capt. Francis Tuttle, San Francisco, Cal.

BOUTWELL, Capt. J. W. Howison, Newbern, S. C.

CHASE, Capt. D. A. Hall, Charleston, S. C.

COLFAX, 1st Lieut. J. C. Moore, Baltimore Md.

CHARLESTER, Lieut. F. G. F. Wadsworth, Boston, Mass.

Harbor duty.

CALUMET, Lieut. J. B. Butt, New York, N. Y. Harbor duty.

DALLAS, Capt. H. D. Smith, New London, Conn.

DEXTER, Capt. W. H. Hand, New Bedford, Mass.

FORWARD, Capt. J. C. Mitchell, Charleston, S. C.

FESSENDEN, Capt. D. B. Hodgson, Detroit, Mich.

GALVESTON, Capt. H. T. Blake, Galveston, Tex.

GOLDEN GATE, 1st Lieut. A. Buhner, San Francisco, Cal.

Harbor duty.

GRESHAM, Capt. T. D. Walker, New York, N. Y.

GRANT, Capt. D. F. Tozier, Port Townsend, Wash.

GUTHRIE, Lieut. E. C. Chavort, Baltimore, Md. Harbor duty.

HAMILTON, Capt. W. D. Roath, Savannah, Ga.

HUDSON, Lieut. C. C. Fenger, New York, N. Y. Harbor duty.

MANNING, Capt. W. H. Roberts, Left New York, Jan. 8, under orders for San Francisco.

MORRILL, Capt. A. B. Davis, Milwaukee, Wis.

MCLANE, Capt. G. E. McConnell, Port Tampa, Fla.

MANHATTAN, Lieut. W. A. Fallag, New York, N. Y.

Anchorage duty.

MCCULLOCH, Capt. W. C. Coulson, San Francisco, Cal.

NUNIVAK, Lieut. J. C. Cantwell, Fort Hamlin, Alaska.

ONONDAGA, Capt. O. C. Hamlet, Norfolk, Va.

PERRY, Capt. W. F. Kilgore, Astoria, Ore.

RUSH, Capt. W. J. Herring, San Francisco, Cal.

SEWARD, Lieut. A. P. R. Hanke, Mobile, Ala. Harbor duty.

SMITH, Lieut. C. T. Brian, New Orleans, La.

THETIS, Lieut. W. H. Cushing, San Francisco, Cal.

WINDOM, Capt. G. H. Gooding, Baltimore Md.

WINONA, Capt. J. B. Moore, Mobile, Ala.

WOODBURY, Capt. J. Dennett, Portland, Me.

NAVAL ORDER OF THE UNITED STATES. ANNUAL DINNER OF NEW YORK COMMANDERY.

The annual dinner of the New York Commandery of the Naval Order of the United States was given at Delmonico's, Saturday evening, March 10, and Admiral Dewey was present in the dual capacity of Commander and the guest of honor. Lieut. Comdr. Chenery, U. S. N., who is Vice-Commander, consequently presided, and after the more material part of dining itself was finished, acted as toastmaster in introducing as able and interesting a number of speakers as has assembled at any of the large dinners of the season. The half hour preceding the dinner allowed the companions and their guests to exchange greetings with the Admiral. After proceeding to the banquet room and before dinner was served, a color-guard brought in the colors. They were received by the Vice-Commander and draped behind the Admiral's chairs, the band playing the "Star Spangled Banner" during the ceremony.

At the guest table, besides Adml. Dewey and Vice-Comdr. Chenery, were seated Rear Adml. G. E. Belknap, Rear Adml. J. N. Miller, Capt. J. R. Bartlett, Capt. A. T. Mahan, Capt. H. C. Taylor, Capt. F. E. Chadwick, Capt. Frank Wildes, Dr. Geo. Williamson Smith, LL.D., president of Trinity College; Professor Luther, Col. Wm. C. Church, Capt. Schieffelin and Rev. F. L. Humphreys, chaplain of the commandery.

The head table was decorated with three large cluster banks of red and yellow tulips, the Spanish colors, labelled "Luzon," "Cuba" and "Puerto Rico." Over each cluster was a small silk American flag. The cluster immediately in front of Adml. Dewey was labelled "Luzon."

At the conclusion of the dinner the health of the President of the United States was drunk, standing, the music playing the former Presidential march, "Hail Columbia." Then Vice-Comdr. Chenery responded to the toast of "Ourselves." The next toast, "Our Commander—the Admiral," was greeted with loud applause, cheering and other demonstrations of enthusiasm. Adml. Dewey replied in a few words, happily chosen, and then the toast was formally responded to by the General Chaplain of the Order, Rev. Dr. Geo. Williamson Smith.

Adml. Dewey said the American Navy had entered upon a new era in its history, which promised to be more brilliant even than the record of its past. He said he was agreeably surprised to find so much interest in the Navy and its development by the people generally, and especially in Congress, where it was greater than he had ever known it before. He was before the Naval Committee the other day and they listened to all his suggestions with such intense interest that he believed that whatever he asked would have been granted, even if his request had included a dozen battleships.

The other toasts were: "Our Old Navy," Rear Adml. Belknap; "Our New Navy," Capt. H. C. Taylor; "Our Navy of the Future," Capt. A. T. Mahan; "Our Naval Reserves," Capt. J. W. Miller; "The Builders of Our Early Navy," Rev. F. L. Humphreys; "The Empire State," Lieut. Gov. T. L. Woodruff.

Gov. Theodore Roosevelt, who came in late, was not down for any toast, but made one of his characteristic stirring speeches, reminiscent of his connection with the naval service as Asst. Secy. of the Navy at the outbreak of war with Spain, and urging the necessity of keeping the idea of "preparedness for war" constantly before the people.

The speakers held their guests with their interesting speeches until midnight, and then the toastmaster declared the annual dinner of the year 1900 duly adjourned sine die. So many distinguished guests and companions with distinguished records were present that we are prevented by want of space from printing their names. Among them was the Hon. Cornelius N. Bliss, late Secretary of the Interior.

Among the flags displayed were several of historic interest.

The two silken flags over the balcony were used at the illumination of our victorious peace with Mexico, and have been displayed at all victories of the Civil war, including the illumination in honor of the surrender of Richmond. In Santiago harbor on the old Powhatan they were thrown to the breeze in honor of our latest naval triumphs, and they graced the 50th anniversary dinner of the Astors. One of them was made of Japanese crepe presented to Adml. (then Lieut.) Trenchard by the Japanese Commissioners en route to our country in 1860. Mrs. Trenchard with her needle, wrought the crepe into our national colors. The ensign was displayed during our victories and centennials, and at this banquet it appropriately blended the orient with the occident.

MAJOR THOMAS MAYHEW WOODRUFF.

Thomas Mayhew Woodruff, Captain 5th Infantry, and Major and Inspector General U. S. Volunteers, son of the late Col. and Brevet Brig. Gen. Israel Carle Woodruff, Corps of Engineers, died of yellow fever at Santiago de Cuba July 11, 1899, after twenty-eight years of eventful, varied and most valuable service. On the frontier, in Indian campaigns, signal and engineering duty, aide-de-camp, inspector and instructor of National Guard, volunteer in the Spanish-American war, and at last dying at his post, Adjutant of his regiment and commanding one battalion. At Arlington, March 5, 1900, his widow, daughter, sisters, brother, classmates and a large number of friends gathered to pay the final tribute of affection and respect to his memory, and at last, in sight of his boyhood's home, give sepulchre to his body in the nation's home of peace. Maj. H. P. Kingsbury, a classmate, was in charge of the military ceremonies, and Chaplain Rowland S. Nichols, U. S. Army, en route to the Philippines, read the committal services. The day was a gloomy one, but in the midst of the ceremonies, through a rift in the clouds, the sun shone brightly down upon the flag-covered casket, as if to assure the stricken widow and fatherless daughter that the beloved departed was safe in the keeping of our heavenly Father. As the casket was being lowered the Commanding General of the army placed upon it a beautiful cluster of violets, touching tribute of the love and comradeship he bore towards one of the gallant heroes who with him had borne well their part in the stirring events incident to active service on the frontier during Indian hostilities. Among those assembled at the obsequies were five classmates, who, with the deceased, donned the cadet gray thirty-two years ago, and as one of them said, "As boy and man, all his life, Mayhew Woodruff was an example of the truth of the poet's words:

"The bravest are the tenderest,
The loving are the daring." 71.

MEMORIAL HALL, WEST POINT.

We understand that a copy of one of the famous portraits of Washington has been ordered by Gen. Daniel Butterfield for presentation to the Military Academy. They now have hanging in Memorial Hall

portraits of Generals Meade, Thomas, Slocum, Sedgwick, Ricketts, G. H. Greene, C. T. Smith and Baird, but a small proportion of the 21 army commanders, 37 corps commanders, 51 division commanders and 8 heads of general staff corps who were graduates of the academy. In a circular just issued the committee, Professors Larned, Wood and Edgerton call attention to the fact that Memorial Hall, which has been built at a total cost of \$275,000, is a receptacle of statues, busts, mural tablets and portraits of distinguished and deceased officers and graduates of the Military Academy; of paintings of battle scenes, trophies of war and such other objects as may tend to give elevation to the military profession.

It is especially desirable that battle flags should here find a safe and conspicuous resting place, and all who retain any such in private possession are earnestly invited to place them in its safe keeping. Swords and weapons of historic interest, military documents, rare prints, maps or books; medallions, miniatures, busts, bronzes, or carvings having relation to war; paintings of battle scenes and portraits of great foreign historic commanders are the most appropriate of the objects for which it is a receptacle in addition to commemorative portraits, busts, and tablets of the officers and graduates of the Military Academy.

The co-operation of all who are interested in the education of the officers of our Army, and the elevation of the military profession is earnestly invited.

PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO.

March 7, 1900.

The rumor that the headquarters of the 6th Cavalry are coming here is still floating over the garrison, in addition to many others providing for a regarrison of the post.

Among those who sailed on the Thomas for Manila Friday were: Capt. Edward F. Glenn, 25th Infantry; Lieut. Walter C. Sweeney, 26th Infantry, and Ashton H. Potter, 4th Cavalry.

Lieut. Louis R. Burgess, 5th Artillery, who has been here on sick leave since November, has assumed his military duties with the casual detachment. Lieut. Burgess was wounded in Manila last October and has only just recovered.

Capt. F. H. Latimer, 30th Infantry, is making a brief stay at the Occidental.

The most enjoyable event of the year was the luncheon given by Mrs. A. C. Girard in honor of Mrs. Forward, of San Francisco, Thursday afternoon. In the parlor and dining room were placed small tables decorated with flowers according to the color of the chinaware. After lunch the remainder of the afternoon was spent in card playing. Among those present were: Mrs. Forward, Mrs. Freeman, Mrs. Kennedy, Mrs. Shaw and Mrs. McAlexander.

LENTEN HOP AT ANNAPOLIS.

The novelty of the first official Lenten hop at the Naval Academy within the memory of the oldest attaches of the school attracted a very large number of spectators, who viewed the brilliant scene through the ample windows of the armory. It was not expected that the hop would be largely attended, and, true to their vows not to attend a Lenten hop, there were but few ladies of the society set of Annapolis present, but a number of officers of the Academy and their wives attended. About seventy-five persons participated in the hop, chiefly naval cadets, young ladies, residents of the Academy and a few from a distance. Mrs. Miller, wife of Lieut. M. L. Miller, U. S. N., received, assisted by Naval Cadet Hollis T. Winston, of North Carolina. The hop was most enjoyable to those who participated and apparently was so to the spectators, some of whom remained outside till late in the evening and took advantage of the music to dance on the green.

FROM THE FIFTH CAVALRY.

Mayaguez, Puerto Rico.

The 1st squadron of the 5th Cavalry, troops A, B, C & D, McComb, Watt's, McClure and Almy commanding, will leave for the States in a few days, it will be commanded by Major Cooper with Lieutenant J. M. Jenkins as Squadron Adjutant; ten officers will accompany this squadron, and it would be accompanied by the whole regiment if it were possible, as any old place in the States is preferable to the best place on this poverty-stricken, liver-broiling and life-sapping possession, where the scenery is the whole thing, but it is not digestable. It is expected that Hdqrs. and another Squadron of the 5th will be ordered home inside of three months.

The Department has organized a mounted native battalion as part of the Puerto Rican regiment, they are to be mounted on native ponies.

All small posts are gradually being abolished, Laries being the last one to go, the company of the 11th Infantry being stationed there going to either San Juan or Aricibo.

K troop, 5th Cavalry, is to take station at Mayaguez abandoning Manati. The presence of troops does not seem to be necessary here except for doing the civil work under military administration. As there is no regular Adjutant with the 5th Cavalry it is understood that Lieut. S. H. Elliott will be detailed as such temporarily.

The guard house has few tenants at this post. Squadron Sergeant Major Manadie returns to the States with the 1st Squadron of the 5th Cavalry.

Since Colonel Rafferty has taken command of the 5th, Mrs. Rafferty has taken hold of the social life of the town and garrison and infused new life into it, she is a success in all her undertakings, both charitable, social and domestic.

The departure of several of the families from here will make a large-sized hole in the social circle.

Quartermaster Sergeant Waller, 5th Cavalry, had an addition to his family lately, a "spigitty" boy born on the 27th of last month.

The United States is still issuing rations to the poor of the island, and they are certainly the poorest of the poor, even New York cannot furnish anything like it, misery, wretchedness and starvation.

THE ORATOR OR THE SOLDIER, WHICH?

Extract from the Speech of Senator Depew of New York on Philippine Question.

"The kindergarten of liberty under competent instructors, rapidly develops its pupils for larger responsibilities for citizenship, respect for law, for judicial duties and for a constantly increasing share in their local and general assemblies. One year of rule by the United States in Cuba is a convincing object lesson. Brigands

have become farmers and revolutionists conservative citizens. Order has taken the place of anarchy and law of license. The Cubans are developing their industries and rapidly acquiring habits of self-government." Extract from an Article in the North American Review by Maj. Runcie.

"It may be stated, in brief, that wherever Cubans, under nominal American control, have been trusted to exercise the functions of government the result has been worse than failure. The courts are corrupt and incompetent; the police forces are hopelessly inefficient; the public schools are unorganized; the municipalities are all bankrupt dependents on a political machine; the offices of all ranks in line regiment and 426 in the household of government, high and low, are filled very largely with unworthy and incompetent officials; the laws, the courts, and the methods of procedure are unreformed; and, finally, almost every abuse against which Cubans rebelled and to remedy which the United States intervened, is in operation to-day under American authority."

RECENT DEATHS.

The eloquent funeral oration by Prof. M. Woolsey Stryker D. D., L. L. D., at the obsequies of Major General Henry W. Lawton on Feb. 9th last, has been published in pamphlet form. It is a magnificent tribute to the gallant soldier and we heartily re-echo the wish expressed by the orator that in fair Luzon right where the warrior fell, front to his duty, the valiant frame of this true liberator rise in immutable bronze, while, understanding us at last, our brown brothers, gazing upon that statue, statue, statue, all in one, shall say—"He was America; but he is ours, too—Lawton! He was slain by us ignorantly in unbelief; but he has forgiven."

Major Geo. P. Edgar, who served with distinction as a staff officer during the civil war, died March 12th, at his home in Rahway, N. J. In an obituary notice of the late Captain Thomas Mayhew Woodruff, 5th Inf., the Minnesota Commandery of the Loyal Legion says: "During his service of thirty-two years as an officer in the Regular Army wherever there was duty, wherever there was action, this brilliant officer was always present or accounted for. He was of fine soldierly bearing and carriage and gracious courtly manner every inch a soldier and all that is typical of officer and gentleman." His life and service are an inspiration.

2d Lieutenant Louis P. Weber, 42d Inf., U. S. V., committed suicide March 9th, at Manila, P. I., while mentally deranged. The deceased officer was born in New York and lived in Brooklyn at the time of his appointment to the 42d Inf. in August, 1899. During the Spanish-American war he served as 2d and 1st Lieutenant, 201st New York Inf., being mustered out April 3, 1899.

1st Lieut. Edgar F. Koehler, 9th Inf. U. S. A., who was killed at Tiniba, Island of Luzon, P. I., March 4, 1900, was a son-in-law of Col. Wm. H. Powell, U. S. A., and brother of Capt. L. M. Koehler, 4th Cav., and of Capt. B. M. Koehler, 37th Inf., U. S. V. (1st Lieut. 4th Art.)

Mr. James Sorsby, of Nashville, N. C., who during the recent war served on board the U. S. S. Nantucket, died very suddenly of acute kidney trouble and a complication of throat diseases in Albany, Ga., Feb. 28, 1900, in his 28th year.

The remains of Mrs. Buffington, mother of Captain A. P. Buffington, 1st Inf., who died March 7th at Fort Leavenworth, have been taken to Iowa City for interment.

A NOVEL FRENCH TORPEDO.

The new towing torpedo, the Lege, the recent invention of a Frenchman, is principally intended for the defense of ports and harbors.

An endless chain is stretched round four horizontal wheels or pulleys so as to cover the portion to be guarded, and is set in motion by means of a second chain, driven by an engine on shore. To the first mentioned chain a series of Lege torpedoes are attached at intervals, and the idea is that as the chain moves round on its rollers the channel is constantly patrolled, as it were, by two lines of traveling mines moving in opposite directions, so that it would be practically impossible for a ship to pass through this guarded zone unscathed. Immediately the chain is stopped the torpedo becomes harmless; for in the strain being taken off the towing lever it automatically folds back against the head, and in so doing moves a safety catch into such a position as to prevent the striker in the point of the torpedo moving. In this position it may be struck or handled with impunity, but it is claimed that the moment it is towed through the water it becomes once more a deadly peril to any ship that may graze it.

The great point in favor of the new weapon would appear to be its simplicity; but, on the other hand, it does not seem impossible for an enemy to so damage or destroy the endless chain as to stop its motion, when the whole set of torpedoes would at once become innocuous. Nor, for that matter, does it seem very improbable that its working might be affected by the explosion of one of its own torpedoes.—(London Naval and Military Record.)

In spite of the extremely complimentary despatches that are coming from South Africa regarding the efficiency of the medical corps, the work is not being done as smoothly as it appears upon the surface. In the camp at Modder River typhoid fever appeared early among the soldiers in the ranks and many of them died of the disease. The outbreak was due to the infected river water. At the same camp a severe form of diarrhoea attacked the troops. The malady runs its course in about a week, but leaves the patient very weak. That affection was attributed to the sand storms which have frequently prevailed, lasting from an hour to an entire day. The gritty particles of sand breathed and swallowed are held responsible for the diarrhoea. The "Medical News" thinks it more probable that the germs contained in the sand have been a more active agent than the irritating presence of the sand itself. It has been found that the khaki suits do not afford sufficient protection for the men when sleeping on the field. It is said that extensive orders for woolen khaki uniforms have been placed with manufacturers. The word "khaki" signifies a color (that of mud) and not a material. The hospital ships afford most refreshing quarters for the sick and wounded as they come down from the camps.

Spaniards, who know well the nature of the Filipino office-holder, place little reliance in the oath of allegiance which he takes under the folds of the Stars and Stripes. All the civil officials of Tarlac, capital of the province of that name, numbering eleven persons, have been arrested and charged with plotting treason, and two insurgent agents have been captured at Malabon with incriminating papers and \$4,000 collected from the natives. Although some of the principal governments appear superficially honest, those who have lived longest in Manila are not prepared to put any confidence in any of them.

THE STORY OF THE 13th REGULARS.

San Fernando, Jan. 18, 1900.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

I send you clipping from your paper. I know Major Weisenberger, formerly of the Washington Volunteers. He is a gallant soldier with an excellent record. He is a man with a trained and educated mind, and from personal acquaintance with him I believe I am safe in saying he is the last man to gossip. I always found him guarded in speech and very careful about his statements, and there is no question that he never uttered the slander against the 13th Infantry that is credited to him. He is too honorable a man to defame any one, and even were there cause to say ill things about any organization he would be the last man to say them. Major Weisenberger was not anywhere the 13th Infantry was on June 10, 1899.

On the morning of June 10, 1899, I remember well the 13th Infantry when it marched past my two battalions of the 9th U. S. Infantry, on the way to go into action against the enemy entrenched on Guadalupe Ridge. A more magnificent body of men could not be found. This regiment was in General Owenshine's Brigade, and did not see it during the day, but I do know the enemy was driven from their entrenchments and that part of the line from which the 13th Infantry operated came under a very heavy fire. On the afternoon of June 10, 1899, while en route to Paranoque, my battalions encountered the enemy at Las Pinas Ford, driving them from their entrenchments and beyond the river. I was in General Wheaton's Brigade, and General Owenshine's Brigade was in rear operating against the north side of Paranoque, where it met a stubborn resistance. Wheaton's Brigade, after driving the enemy some three or more miles, bivouacked in a mud flat. The 13th Infantry was less than half a mile from where I bivouacked with my battalions of the 9th Infantry.

I have personal knowledge of the occurrences of that night.

JOHN G. BALDWIN.

Major 22nd Infantry.

At the date, June 10, was Captain 9th U. S. Infantry.

Though the statement credited to Major Weisenberger was fully and most satisfactorily answered in the letter from him published last week, we take pleasure in publishing this additional letter. It is not necessary, however, to republish the article from the Journal of November 4, 1899, which accompanies it. It is fortunate that an opportunity has been given to so completely answer a slanderous and untruthful story.—Editor.

PROTECTION OF EX-BUREAU OFFICERS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Sir—Why should not the Navy Department issue the following order?

G. O. 98,742, Navy Department, 1900. Requests from commanding officers for the detail to their ships of any officer presumably about to resume sea duty to their ships after service in this department will hereafter be governed by the following rules:

I. A precise statement will be made of exactly what is to be done to him. In order that all may have a fair back it is the natural desire of the department that the officer in question shall last as long as possible; but manifestly this end cannot be accomplished if he is sent indiscriminately to those whose desire to get at him is based merely upon zeal.

II. Immediately upon relinquishing office, the officer will be examined by a Board of Surgeons who will certify how much they think he can stand.

III. Requests for his detail will meanwhile be tabulated by the Bureau of Navigation so as to exhibit in progressive atrocity the proposed treatment, and also showing by plotted strain diagram the stage at which each commanding officer may be assumed to become gluttoned.

IV. The officer will be ordered to report first to the commanding officer of gentlest disposition, and thereafter successively to others of less appeasable temperament.

V. After disposal of his remains, if there are any, a tablet to his memory will be placed in the corridor outside the office of the Judge Advocate General, the cost of which will be deducted from the pay of the commanding officer of the ship in which he last served.

VI. No needless cruelty will be permitted, but commanding officers will judge of the necessities of their respective cases. The use of firearms is prohibited, and clubs must conform to the pattern which will be prescribed by the Bureau of Equipment.

VII. In case any officer whose detail has been requested as above, shall unexpectedly begin a new term of office, with the rank of Rear Admiral or Captain, the writer of such requests will be deemed to have applied for duty as governors of islands situated in longitudes not within 170 degrees of Washington. D. C.

SHUBRICK ROCKINGHORSE.

(Late U. S. N.)

A NEW FRENCH CANNON.

(From the London Globe.)

The new French gun about which there appears to be so much mystery has been tried at the manoeuvres in Chalons. The model is known as No. 75 (75 millimetres calibre), and is constructed on the Deport system, which has already been largely adopted on the French men-of-war. The gun is made of nicked steel, and it closes with a screw. The gun carriage has a hydro-pneumatic brake and a powerful spring. Both act simultaneously, and affect the recoil in such a manner that once the end of the carriage has been fixed into the ground the piece remains absolutely stationary and stable. Two men are required to serve each piece, and they are seated on each side of the gun; the left-hand man charges and closes the gun, the one on the right points and fires. They are protected by sheets of steel fixed on each side of the muzzle, and capable of resisting a plated lead bullet weighing 0.48 lb. (115 grammes) traveling at the rate of over 1,800 feet (600 metres) per second.

The gun is mounted on a cradle capable of being turned around a vertical axis. This enables not only a change in position for pointing without touching the butt, but for quick fire with shrapnel the position can be gradually changed, similar to that of the Maxim, and thus one single 75 gun can be made to cover a field equal to 4,852 acres. Fifteen shots can be fired per minute, but at Chalons 24 blank shots were made per minute. Naturally there is less recoil with blank shot than with a normal charge and shell. The ammunition chest is fixed wheel for wheel with the gun, and not behind it as in the old models 80 and 90. The man serving the gun, who at the same time adjusts the fuse, stands by

ered by the chest when the piece is in action; the front of the chest is also protected by a steel plate. Two kinds of projectiles are used—a melinite shell for stationary objects, walls, houses, etc., and a steel shrapnel charged at the back. This shell, which contains 250 to 300 balls, in exploding at Chalons sent up such thick clouds of smoke as effectively to prevent the enemy from seeing or aiming.

GERMAN CARE OF SOLDIERS.

Some time ago we referred to the increasing tendency of European armies to pay more attention to the feet. This point is dwelt on by Dr. John M. Woodbury, late Major and Chief Surgeon, U. S. V., who as a United States Commissioner observed last summer's field manoeuvres of the German army, and has submitted to the War Department a report of the hygienic, sanitary and medical arrangements of the Kaiser's military establishment. Dr. Woodbury found that the feet of the soldiers are most carefully considered, each man's feet being inspected by one of his company officers at least twice a week in barracks, and oftener in active field manoeuvres. At the same time each man's socks and boots are carefully inspected as to the condition of cleanliness. The entire body of each man is inspected every thirty days by a company and a medical officer, careful search being made for heart lesions, hernia, venereal disorders, skin diseases, etc.

In the German Army Dr. Woodbury says there is no sick call. If an enlisted man feels ill or seems to be unfit for duty it is reported to the first sergeant of his company. If on inspection the sergeant finds the man to be in need of medical care, if the case be in the barracks, he is retained in quarters until the medical officer makes his daily rounds, morning or afternoon; if in the field he is picked up by a hospital bearer and taken to the field hospital. The record is kept by the first sergeant, and the man continues to be borne on the company strength, but as "off duty" when he is returned he is simply marked for duty on the company books; the time that he has been away is stated as "in the hospital." The medium sick and convalescents receive an issue of claret equivalent to half a pint of burgundy twice daily; for the very ill spirits may be obtained, but only on the doctor's order.

The total weight of each man's equipment pack and piece is sixty pounds. The shelter tent is rolled and attached to the knapsack. No blanket roll, slung from shoulder to hip, is allowed. Each man carries his own cooking utensils, consisting of a tin canister, in which his provisions are packed. When the tin or lid is removed the bottom may be used as a kettle and the top as a coffee-pot. In the field two men usually mess together, one making soup in the bottom of his canister, while the other makes coffee in his, the tops being used as plates. There are no scraps and there is no waste. In the new equipment the provision canister is made of aluminum; it is carried on top of the knapsack; there is no haversack. The quality of the food is excellent and the quantity is sufficient, being one-half pound of meat per day per man, a pound of fresh vegetables, a ration of split peas, or beans for soup, and two ounces of coffee, chocolate or cocoa. Tentage is small in amount; requisitioned quarters in the nearest village being always used, the Germans having a saying that their worst quarters are better than the best bivouac. They never use canvas when they can get the tight roof of a house. The "Medical News" speaks highly of this report, and believes that some of its suggestions may be advantageously adopted in our own army.

HEROISM OF SURGEONS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

One result of the enormous increase in the range of modern rifles has been a serious one for army surgeons. So tremendously has the width of the "zone of fire" in South Africa been increased that the surgeon must practically be almost as continually under fire as the fighting-line itself and, what is worse, carry out all his first dressings and emergency operations with the knowledge that at any moment another bullet may either render his ministrations unnecessary or put an abrupt stop to them.

The first sign of hesitation on the part of medical officers to go wherever their services are required has yet to be recorded and many of them have received special mention for conspicuous bravery in the discharge of their errand of mercy. Among these is Surgeon-Major Babbie, who, after the annihilation of Long's battery in its reckless charge to the front at the first attempt to cross the Tugela rode not merely up to the firing line but far in advance of it, across a belt which had been literally swept clear of every living thing by the storm of bullets, to reach a gully into which the survivors of the battery, including poor young Lieutenant Roberts, son of the Commander-in-Chief, had dragged themselves for shelter. His horse was killed under him, but he himself escaped in some marvelous manner and for seven hours was in sole charge of a score or more of wounded men, lying under a blazing African sun and without water, save that contained in his own bottle, which he doled out in dram doses.

IN HONOR OF ARCHBISHOP CHAPPELLE.

On Saturday afternoon, January 13, between the hours of five and seven, No. 4 Calle Concepcion was the scene of one of the most brilliant events ever witnessed in Manila. The occasion was the reception given in honor of the Most Reverend P. L. Chappelle, Apostolic Delegate to Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines, by the American Catholic Army and Navy officers and the ladies living here. The house was very artistically decorated with palms, plants and cut flowers, the national colors predominating everywhere. The famous orchestra of the 6th Artillery rendered many beautiful selections. His Excellencies Archbishop Chappelle, Archbishop Nozaloda, and other dignitaries of the Catholic Church received, assisted by Mesdames E. H. Liscum, C. G. Starr, C. A. Devol, F. R. Day, J. W. McAndrews, A. L. Parmerter, Devol, F. R. Day, J. W. McAndrews, A. L. Parmerter, T. R. Rivers, C. C. Walcutt, D. J. Baker, F. S. Cocheu and I. W. Rite. The guests were introduced to his Grace by Captain G. P. Ahern. Delicious refreshments were served in the dining room. Mesdames J. Regan and J. O'Shea and the Mesdames Norton, Bogan and Holcomb presided at the punch table, while Mrs. W. D. Crosby and Mrs. C. G. Woodward dispensed lemonade. The spacious drawing rooms were taxed to the utmost, all Manila's most prominent citizens being present and nearly every nation represented. The royal purple of the archbishops, the gorgeous uniforms of the officers added to the bright colors of the costumes worn by the ladies, contrasted pleasantly with the sombre garb of the monks and friars, and made a picture long to be remembered.

STATE TROOPS.

A. G. C. M. to try Capt. Anthony J. Griffin, late of the 6th New York, will convene at 5th Brigade headquarters on the evening of March 13. The detail is as follows: Col. Dyer, 12th regt.; Col. Austen, 12th regt.; Major Toby, 14th regt.; Major Conover, 7th regt.; Major Stokes, 23d regt.; and Major J. W. Washburn, Judge Advocate, 5th Brigade. The charges against Capt. Griffin are disobedience of orders.

Adjutant-General Boardman of Wisconsin, in G. O. 2, Feb. 23, issues instructions governing recruiting in the guard, giving also the table of physical proportion. In G. O. 3 the scale of examinations for non-commissioned officers is given, and G. O. 4 provides a system of examination for commissioned officers.

Adjutant General Hoffman announces that the War Department having decided that the 71st regiment Inf., N. Y. Vols., cannot be considered to have been sufficiently near to the place of actual conflict to be entitled to credit for the action at La Guasimas, so much of Section II. of G. O. 20, A. G. O., series 1899, as relates to the 71st regiment, is amended to read as follows: 71st regiment, four regiments as follows: "Spanish American war, 1898." Cuba, June, July and August, 1898; "San Juan Hill, July, 1898; "Siege of Santiago de Cuba, July 2 to 17, 1898."

The new armory project of the 5th regiment of Baltimore is progressing. An architect of New York City has been selected as the professional advisor in the selection of the plans of the new building, and he has expressed the belief that a magnificent building could be put up with the money in hand for the purpose, which amounts to about \$200,000. He will prepare the general plans and then submit it to a sub-committee from the Armory Commission for its approval or rejection. After the general plans have been determined upon architects will be asked to enter a cash prize competition for the drawings.

The next and last battalion drill of the season of the 1st Naval Battalion, New York, will be held on Tuesday, April 3. The artillery detail for the military tournament is drilling every Tuesday and Friday evenings at the armory of the Second Battery. A dance for the benefit of the Battalion athletes will be held on board the New Hampshire on the evening of April 27. Tickets are limited and can be had from members of the Entertainment Committee for \$3 apiece. The Yankee Calking Club, a society of the Spanish-American war, will have their annual dinner and theatre party on the evening of April 26, the second anniversary of their mustering into the United States Navy.

The thirty-ninth anniversary of the 1st Infantry of Philadelphia will be celebrated on April 19, with a street parade.

The mounted tournament of Squadron A of New York, at its armory on March 9, was a highly successful event, and demonstrated the skill of the troopers to great advantage.

Gen. George Moore Smith, 5th Brigade, N. G. N. Y., as President of the National Guard Association, has appointed the following Code Committee: Gen. Samuel M. Welch, Jr., 6th regiment; Col. Franklin Bartlett, 22d regiment; Col. James H. Lloyd, 3d regiment; Capt. Charles E. Lydecker, 7th regiment; Capt. Henry De Witt Hamilton, 23d regiment; Capt. Henry S. Rascquin, 3d Battery; Lieut. Commander John G. Agar, staff, Naval Militia.

The following shows the official figures of the percentage of drills during January last of the three brigades of the National Guard in New York City, in order of merit: 1st Brigade, Gen. Butt—9th regiment, 74 per cent.; 12th regiment, 67 per cent.; 22d regiment, 74 per cent.; 1st Battery, 85 per cent.; average percentage, 77.5. 5th Brigade, Gen. Smith—7th regiment, 91 per cent.; 8th regiment, 67 per cent.; 6th regiment, 60 per cent.; 71st regiment, 72 per cent.; 2d Battery, 83 per cent.; average percentage, 73.6. 2d Brigade, Gen. McLeer—23d regiment, 75 per cent.; 13th regiment, 67 per cent.; 14th regiment, 70 per cent.; 47th regiment, 63 per cent.; 3d Battery, 85 per cent.; average percentage, 72.4. Gen. Butt is so pleased at the fine showing of his brigade that he has caused Assistant Adj. Gen. Clarke of his staff to issue an order to his brigade as follows: "I am instructed by the Brigade Commander to congratulate and thank the members of this brigade for standing first in percentage of attendance at drills during the month of January, and to particularly commend Capt. Wendel for his magnificent percentage of 85."

At the athletic games to be held by the 23d regiment, New York, at the armory Saturday evening, March 17, there will be a one mile relay race open to the National Guard and the following events open to the regiment: 100 yards run, 400 yards run, three quarter mile run, 250 hurdle and one and two mile bicycle races, all handicaps. Then there is a 70 and a 600 yard run and a one mile bicycle race for novices and a half mile run in heavy marching order, scratch, and a 70 yard sack race, hand-cup. The regimental band will furnish the music, and there will be dancing after the games.

Ex-Col. John N. Partridge, of the 23d New York, has been invited to review the command on Saturday evening, March 24.

Col. Appleton, 7th New York, has ordered battalion drills in his command to be held from March 19 to 23 inclusive. At each drill the regimental band will be in attendance, and each battalion, in addition to its drill, will hold a review and evening parade.

In percentage of drill attendance for January, 1900, the 7th N. G., as shown in official records, has the highest, with a percentage of 91.

Col. Morris, of the 8th New York, has invited Brig. Gen. James McLeer, 2d Brigade, to review the regiment at its armory on Monday evening, April 16. Tickets for the review will be sold by the different companies, which will be entitled to retain the proceeds for their own uses. There will be a regimental drill on March 21, with a review on March 23, and presentation of marksmen's badges.

The 6th New York, Col. Duffy, will be reviewed by Maj. Gen. Roe at Madison Square Garden Thursday evening, March 22. The marksmen's badges will be presented to the men who served in the Spanish-American war and who were not able to qualify at Creedmore that year. Another object in giving the review and ball is to raise funds for a public funeral for the men who lost their lives by disease in the Southern camps. The bodies are at Huntsville, Ala., and are to be brought to New York for burial in Calvary Cemetery in the month of April.

The review of the 12th New York, Col. Dyer, by Tax Commissioner Feltner on the evening of March 8, at the armory, brought out an immense audience and resulted in a most excellent display of the regiment. Over 500 men were on the drill floor, and during the ceremonies of the evening medals won by the members of the regiment in prize shooting in Southern camps during the Spanish war, while the regiment was attached to the 3d Brigade, First Army Corps, were presented to the following officers and men: Officers' team—Lieut. Col. Setzer, Capt. Stebbins, Lieut. Downs, and Lieut. Raborg; Enlisted Men's Team—Color Sergeant McDermott, First Sergeant Smith, and Private Dardinger. The First Brigade Trophy, also won by the regimental team for 1899 was presented. During the past two weeks 76 new men have been enlisted.

The cruise to Charleston, S. C., on the auxiliary cruiser Hornet contemplated by the Wilmington, N. C., Naval Reserve, has been postponed on account of the inspection of the Hornet by the Naval Board of Inspection, by order of the Secretary of the Navy until after the inspection.

A number of changes of station among the troops of the 5th Cavalry have been ordered, which will be found in General Orders from Department of Puerto Rico, in this issue under the Army head.

LATEST FROM MANILA.

If the latest advices from Luzon are to be taken as accurate the most serious situation in the Philippines is in Albay province, the extreme southern portion of Luzon. Here 1,200 well armed insurgents, formerly engaged in Cavite province, with a Chinese General in command, are reported as having surrounded the towns of Albay and Legaspi. They have made three night attacks and continually harass the 47th regiment, which has lost 8 killed and 20 wounded in defending the towns. The town of Iriga has been burned by the rebels. Albay is so far away from the lines of communication that correct information from there is slow in arriving at Manila and it is likely to turn out that the rebels there are only bands of guerrillas. In response to a call for reinforcements a battalion of the 48th Inf. has been sent to Aparri the extreme northern post of Luzon. The rebels recently persistently attacked Aparri for several hours but were finally driven away. Major Huston's battalion of the Nineteenth regiment at Antique, Province of Panay, which is the only province which Americans do not occupy has been severely pressed by the rebels. The Americans lost seven killed. A battalion of the 44th from Iloilo reinforced Huston's command. One hundred and fifty Tagalogs armed with rifles, surrendered at Capiz. Six Americans were killed in an ambush recently laid by the Filipinos near Aparri. A merchant steamer which arrived at Manila March 13 from ports on the southeastern coast of Luzon reported that the town of Gubat, fifty-two miles from Albay, was burning when she left, and that an American officer and sixteen men were surrounded by insurgents. The officer sent a request that reinforcements should be at once forwarded to him. The captain of the steamer hurried to Manila with the request for help. While Major H. C. Ward, with a company of the 16th regiment, was leaving Aparri they were attacked at the landing on the river bank opposite the town. A fight followed, resulting in the wounding of eight Americans, among whom newspaper advices place Major Ward.

Surgeon General Sternberg has received a cable message from Colonel Greenleaf, chief surgeon in the Philippines, saying that the total number of cases in the military hospitals in and around Manila on March 12 was 1,287. There has been a steady reduction in the number of cases under treatment in the hospitals since January 20, when they numbered 2,540. Included in the decrease are about 200 cases that have been transferred to hospitals in the United States. Colonel Greenleaf's report shows a decided improvement in the health of the troops in the Philippines. The Surgeon General also received a report showing that an ample supply of bed linen for the military sick is at hand and there is no foundation for the report that the patients are suffering for the need of such articles. General Otis has informed the War Department that he has appointed Brigadier General William A. Kobbé, U. S. V., Military Governor of the province of Albay, Luzon, and of the Island of Catanduanes and temporarily of the islands of Samar and Leyte.

The troops under General Kobbé's command will immediately occupy the principal towns of these places, and civil government will be established as rapidly as possible. The policy of the administration as regards the establishment of civil government in the territory of the Philippines under the control of the United States has already been stated in the Army and Navy Journal. The ports of the island of Luzon will be opened as soon as possible and officers of the American Army will be put in charge of the collection of customs and revenues of all kinds. Upon the arrival of the new commission, of which Judge Taft is the president, active work looking to the establishment of civil government throughout the islands or the Archipelago will be begun.

San Francisco, March 9.—Lieut. Commander J. C. Gillmore and four of the men who suffered eight months' captivity with him arrived at San Francisco on the steamer Solace on March 9. They are William Walton, chief quartermaster; Paul Vandoit, sailor's mate; W. H. Rynders and O. W. Woodbury, sailors. Gillmore now weighs about 140 pounds. Before captivity he weighed 165, and when rescued his weight had fallen to 115 pounds.

In a letter to Adjutant General Seccury of Texas Lieut. Col. Luther Hare, 33d Inf., thus modestly refers to his share in the rescue of the Gillmore party: "The struggle for the release of Gillmore was purely individual, as the country passed over made it necessary for every man to furnish his own transportation. I simply deserve credit, equal and no more, with every private who was there." Of Captain Howze, of the 34th Inf., Colonel Hare wrote: "Howze is a grand good soldier, and I am so proud of him and of his being a Texan."

A most interesting report has been received from 2d Lieut. H. W. Stanford, of the Signal Corps, on the operations connected with the attempted construction of telegraphic communications from Subig, P. I., north towards Iba. The difficulties encountered by the men who attempted this work were the most severe which the Signal Corps has yet encountered in the Philippine Islands. Not only was the Province of Zambales in the hands of the Insurgents, but the natural difficulties of the country were very great.

We have received an interesting report by Col. Charles C. Hood, 16th Infantry, on the operations of the provisional brigade under his command including 2d and 16th days of December, 1899. It is dated Aparri, Luzon, P. I., January 13, 1900.

RECENT DEATHS.

Speaking of the suicide at Los Banos, P. I., Jan. 29th, the Manila "Freedom" says: "An examination of the roof of the mouth showed that the lieutenant had deliberately shoved the barrel of a .38 calibre revolver into his mouth, and then pulled the trigger. Death was instantaneous. Lieutenant Bowman was in excellent spirits all along, and no one suspected that he would do away with himself. It is thought that in a moment of temporary insanity, brought on by some private sorrow or trouble, he committed the awful deed."

The funeral of the late Col. John J. Brereton, late of the 33d Vol. Inf., which took place in Paterson, N. J., on March 10, was the largest ever held in that city, with the exception of that of Vice-President Hobart. The casket was borne to the city hall and there guarded by members of the John J. Brereton Command, No. 16, S. W. V. Thousands passed by the coffin as it lay in state. A detail of twenty regulars under Lieutenant Crane came from Governor's Island. The body was later removed to the Second Presbyterian church where a eulogy was delivered by the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Shaw. The interment was in Cedar Lawn Cemetery.

Captain Joseph Wiley Gebray, U. S. Army, retired, died from apoplexy March 12, at the Parker House,

Boston, Mass. The remains were taken to Washington, D. C., for burial in Arlington Cemetery. The deceased officer served with distinction during the Civil War, from private to Major in Massachusetts Infantry, and was brevetted Major and Lieutenant Colonel in the regular Army after his appointment as Captain 45th U. S. Infantry in 1892. He was retired December 15, 1870 for loss of right arm from wounds received in battle. He was commissioned Colonel of Massachusetts Militia and appointed Inspector General on the staff of Gen. John A. Andrew on September 4, 1865, and served until the end of Governor Andrew's term.

Another gallant officer, Col. Robert B. Wallace, 37th Infantry, U. S. V. (1st Lieutenant 2d U. S. Cav.), died March 14, at Fort Huachuca from wounds received in action in the Philippines. The deceased officer was born in Illinois; appointed to the Military Academy from Montana, was graduated in 1890, and was promoted to the 2d Cavalry. He assisted in the organization of the 1st Montana Volunteers, and was appointed Lieutenant Colonel of that regiment, and accompanied it to the Philippines, was wounded severely in the action at Calocan February 10, 1899, and was recommended by General McArthur for brevet Colonel of Volunteers and brevet Captain and Major, U. S. Army, for gallant and meritorious services in the battles of Feb. 5 and 10, 1899, in front of Manila, and at the crossing of Rio de Grande de la Pampanga April 27, 1899. Subsequently he was appointed Colonel of the 37th U. S. V. Infantry, but on account of continued illness, resulting from his wounds, he was compelled to return to the United States for medical treatment, and was at Fort Huachuca on sick leave when he died.

DESERTION AS A CRIME.

The adverse report of the Senate Committee on military affairs to the bill granting an honorable discharge to soldiers charged with desertion (S. 216) was presented by Senator Cockrell, of Missouri. To show the severity with which this contemptible crime has been treated, the report goes back to the days of 1776 when the Continental Congress visited not only upon the deserter the punishment of death but also upon any officer or soldier who persuaded to desertion. In 1830 the death penalty was removed in so far as time of peace was concerned. In 1866 flogging had been prescribed and this punishment continued until 1861 when it was abolished. The opinion of Gen. F. C. Ainsworth, Chief of the Pension Office was as given to the committee and concurred in by Adjt.-Gen. Corbin that "the effect of the proposed legislation would be to remove the charge of desertion and grant an honorable discharge to every man who ever deserted from the military service of the United States, either from the Volunteer or from the Regular Army, at any time during or prior to the civil war and even for five years after the cessation of hostilities. It would, in effect, declare the crime of desertion, the highest crime known to military law, to be no crime at all. A man may have deserted under charges to escape punishment; he may have repeatedly deserted for the purpose of re-enlisting and securing the United States and local bounties; he may have deserted in the face of the enemy, or even have deserted to the enemy, but under the proposed legislation he is to be declared an honest and patriotic soldier who was honorably discharged the service from the one or many enlistments from which he in fact deserted." The report concluded with these words: "In view of the legislation already enacted and in full force and the military opinion and recommendation of the committee unhesitatingly condemn the proposed bill and report it adversely, and recommend that it be forever indefinitely postponed."

The project of building a military telegraph and cable line in Alaska is a very important one. As we have before noted, the Secretary of the Treasury, in a letter to the House, asks for an appropriation for Signal Service of the Army of \$450,550, to be used for the purpose. Brig. Gen. A. W. Greely, Chief Signal Officer, U. S. A., says in endorsing the request that the growing commercial importance of Alaska and the prospective future of that country show conclusively that a system of communication should be undertaken at once. The area can be controlled with a much smaller military force, and therefore much more economically and efficiently by a proper system of communication between isolated forts. The appropriation of \$450,000 would be sufficient to connect by the most direct line all the important military posts in the department and is an absolute military necessity, as without it the commanding general Department Alaska will be unable, for the greater part of the year, to reach and conduct operations with the military posts under his command.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

G. F. W.—There will be a vacancy at the U. S. Naval Academy in the 11th District of Massachusetts, June 30, 1901.

J. H.—The 4th U. S. Inf. left the U. S. for the Philippines Jan. 19th, 1899, and arrived March 10.

J. O.—The next vacancy to the U. S. Naval Academy from California will be June 30, 1900, from the 7th District, and the next will be June 30, 1903. Write to the Navy Department for the pamphlet giving the rules of admission to the Academy.

J. D. F. asks: When making his report to the captain at roll call does the sergeant face about with the rifle at "order arms," or does he bring the rifle to "right shoulder," and then face about? Answer.—He brings the rifle to the "right shoulder;" faces about and makes his report.

M. J. O'L.—"Present arms" can not be executed from the left shoulder. There is a "left shoulder," but the present is not executed from it.

O. H. M.—We have no information regarding "Cyclo-sock." We believe that there is some kind of prize offered by some paper for definitions, as parties always enquire for "Cyclo-sock" and "Autocar" together. "Autocar" is a generic term which is applied to all horseless carriages, and it is used very largely in England to designate them. An illustration of a military motor carriage invented by Major Davidson appeared in the Scientific American, No. 4, vol. 32. We do not believe that the invention of the application of a gun to a motor carriage can be claimed by any one.

S. C.—"Dorp" in Boer language means "a village;" a "Burgher" is a male over 16 years of age possessing the franchise.

X. Y. Z. asks: 1. A volunteer officer commits a crime "punishable by the laws of the land," before accepting a commission to the volunteer army. Can he be tried by court martial? Answer.—No, but if the evidence of his crime is furnished the War Department, he may be discharged as a person unfit to hold a commission in the service of the United States. 2. Can he be returned and tried by civil court while his regiment is in active service in the Philippine Islands? Answer.—Yes.

SUBSCRIBER.—Write to the Paymaster General, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C., for a copy of the laws, rules, and regulations governing the appointment of Paymasters.

C. F.—Address Captain R. J. Duff, Adjutant 8th Cavalry, Puerto Principe, Cuba.

READER.—There is no fixed period for detachments

to remain at sub-posts. The interests of the service govern in such cases. The squadron 3d Cavalry, now at Fort Myer, Va., has been there since May 21, 1899.

F. M. G.—An examination of a number of records of customs of the service, etc., fails to discover the origin of the custom of reversing a soldier's boots in the stirrups at a military funeral. Perhaps some of our readers can inform us.

JACK.—No person can be examined for appointment to the U. S. Marine Corps unless he has a letter from the Secretary of the Navy authorizing his examination. Applications for examination must be made to the Secretary of the Navy. If a graduate of an institution or a member of the guard, a candidate must present recommendations from the proper authorities. He must be free from physical defects and of high moral character. Candidates are examined in English grammar, arithmetic, including logarithms, algebra, geometry, plane trigonometry, and the elements of surveying. General history, constitution of United States and organization of government under it. Write to Secretary of Navy, Washington, for circular giving full information as to examination.

READER.—You are not entitled to re-enlistment pay, as the law granting such to the Marine Corps did not go into effect until Jan. 11, 1897.

J. R. A. JR.—Write to the Treasury Department for circular governing the admission of cadets to the Revenue Cutter Service. Candidates must not be less than 18 nor more than 25 years of age, and unmarried. See answer to Jack in this issue for other questions asked.

M. H.—The pay for an Acting Boatswain varies from \$1,200 to \$1,800 per year, according to length of service.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

Manila, March 9.

Adjutant General, Washington: Officer, sixty enlisted men, two civil officials, captured Spanish prisoners, received to-day from Tayabas.

OTIS.

Havana, March 12.

Adjutant General, Washington: Death report, tenth Santiago, Sergeant Jerome Gilbert, G. Fifth Infantry, died ninth Uraemia.

WOOD.

Manila, March 12.

Adjutant General, Washington: Many families have arrived; number leaving for Japan and United States until Philippines better pacified. I do not consider them desirable place for officers' families, who must remain in large cities while husbands are in the field. I cannot meet applications for houses and accommodations for those now here.

OTIS.

Manila, March 12.

Adjutant General, Washington: Killed.—Luzon, 16th Regiment, U. S. Infantry, February 28, Calamianigan, Company C, Patrick W. Enright, Corporal; March 24, Linao, Company E, Fred Daniel, 30th Regiment, U. S. Volunteer Infantry, January 15, Lila, Company I, David G. Goldman; 46th Regiment, U. S. Volunteer Infantry, February 20, Calabanga, Company G, Wilson Bellis; 47th Regiment, U. S. Volunteer Infantry, February 21st, Donsol, Company A, John K. Morrison, musician; Panay, 26th Regiment, U. S. Volunteer Infantry, February 23d, Iloilo, Company F, William Dugan, Denis L. Hayes, Michael Tracy.

Wounded.—Luzon, March 6th, Penaranda, Acting Asst. Surgeon Walter C. Chidester, wounded in back, serious; 30th Regiment, U. S. Volunteer Infantry, January 6th, Binan, Anthony Westlake, scalp, slight, Company F; January 19, San Pablo, Company D, Ernest P. Trepto, Corporal, cheek, moderate; Jacob Lucas, lung, severe; January 28th, Tabayas, Company D, Lieutenant Guy A. Boyle, leg, moderate; Charles A. Hackworth, wounded in arm, moderate; February 4th, Sampaloc, Company F, James L. Jones, abdomen, severe; Company H, Fred Cliff, wounded in thigh, moderate; 35th Regiment, U. S. Volunteer Infantry, March 6, Dasol, Company A, First Lieutenant Frank T. McNarney, wounded in thigh, slight; 27th Regiment, U. S. Volunteer Infantry, March 7th, Santa Cruz, Company L, David P. Kennedy, hip, slight; 40th Regiment, U. S. Volunteer Infantry, February 20th, Libmanan, First Lieutenant Adjutant John B. Galleher, abdomen, severe; Company A, Albert A. Widdick, Corporal, wounded in chest, slight; John F. Landenge, Corporal, side, slight; Company B, Alois C. J. Sick, Corporal, wounded in head, serious; Robert D. Stewart, finger, slight; Company C, Earl R. Hutchinson, Sergeant, wounded in thigh, serious; William E. Biggs, wounded in thigh, slight; Edgar H. Garrett, wounded in shoulder, slight; Guy M. Ingersoll, breast, slight.

OTIS.

Manila, March 12.

Adjutant General, Washington: Deaths by suicide.—February 27th, Daniel H. Collins, Co. F, 17th Regiment, U. S. Infantry; March 6, William Parsons, Co. C, 2d U. S. Infantry; March 9, while mentally deranged, 2d Lieutenant Louis F. Weber, Co. E, 42d U. S. Vol. Infantry, Friday, 11 p. m.

Died from wounds received in action.—February 23, Friday, 2 a. m., 1st Lieutenant Battalion Adjutant John B. Galleher, 40th Regiment U. S. Infantry; February 5th, James L. Jones, Co. E, 30th U. S. Vol. Inf.; March 5, William Boese, Co. H, 46th Inf., Variola, March 1, Lewis Lillie, Corporal, Co. G, 41st Infantry; March 2d, Thomas M. Brooke, Co. H, 36th Infantry; March 5, Walter L. Burlingame, Co. F, 39th Infantry.

Chronic diarrhoea, March 5, Pinkney Flynn, Co. E, 27th Infantry; sub-acute diarrhoea, March 4, Theodore Shaffer, Co. D, 32 (or 42d) Regiment, Infantry; multiple neuritis, March 4, William Wightman, Sergeant, Co. E, 3d Infantry; typhoid fever, March 4, Charles Lee, Co. E, 26th Infantry; Heartl O. Green, Co. G, 18th Infantry; March 5, Frank C. Ocker, Co. B, 6th Infantry; March 5, Henry Fitzgerald, Co. F, 9th Infantry; enteritis, March 1, Charles F. Herrick, Batt. G., 6th Regiment Artillery. Malarial fever, March 4, Edgar J. Manning, Co. A, 9th Infantry; dysentery, March 6, Leon W. Wiltshire, U. S. 9th Infantry; March 9, David A. Ferguson, Troop I, 4th Cavalry; measles, March 7th, Milton L. Smart, 38th Infantry; appendicitis, March 10th, James Thompson, Co. D, 48th Infantry.

Accidental.—March 6, William J. Wood, Batt. L., 6th Art., run over by truck; March 4, Earl C. Ward, Corporal, Co. A, 30th Inf., shot by sentry; March 3, Albert Knittle, Batt. O, 6th Art., fell through hatchway.

OTIS.

San Juan, March 12.

Adjutant General, Washington: Vaughn B. Dicke, private, Troop M, 5th Regiment, U. S. Cavalry, died Cayey, 12th, peritonitis, following stab wound inflicted by Puerto Rican, 10th.

DAVIS.

Manila, March 15, 1900.

Shipped to-day to Barcelona forty-four officers and 47 enlisted men, Spanish prisoners of war held by the insurgents, also eight wives and fourteen children of officers; total, 533.

OTIS.

Havana, March 14, 1900.

Death report Thirteenth Puerto Principe, James J. Reilly, Saddler, I, Eighth Cavalry, died thirteenth; fall from a horse.

WOOD, Commanding.

San Francisco, Cal., March 14, 1900.

Transport Duke of Pife arrived yesterday with Lieutenant James L. Bell, Assistant Surgeon, Thirty-fourth Infantry; twenty-four remains, deceased soldiers.

SHAFTER, Major General.

The Acting Secretary of War has referred to the House a further claim for credit in the accounts of Maj. H. M. Adams, U. S. A., for disbursements on account of National Defense Department up to Aug. 1, 1899, making a total claim of \$2,571.95.

PEACE FOR SOUTH AFRICA

Prompted by a request from the Transvaal government, our State Department has approached the British government on the subject of acting as an intermediary in the interests of peace. Lord Salisbury very politely, and entirely properly, answered that the English government could not entertain the proposition. The Presidents of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State have united in a communication to England proposing peace, stating as a preliminary condition that their independence must be recognized. The reply has naturally been that this cannot be conceded. In theory, they are proposing to "die in the last ditch." As a matter of fact, they are not likely to do this. Once convinced that their struggle is hopeless, and that there is no chance for foreign intervention, they will conclude that it is best to end the struggle.

England's experience is singularly like our own during the civil war. We had the same story of uniform disaster, mismanagement and demoralization at the beginning, followed by a change as we gradually acquired experience and knowledge. It took us longer to learn than it has the English, because the war was at our door and our army could not so readily escape the malign influence of the politician and the ignorant but influential civilian. English experience with the Boers in the matter of peace negotiations promises to be similar to ours. The forces contending here for the mastery were so nearly matched that it took four years to convince the weaker party that the end was approaching. Then we had the conference at Grant's headquarters between President Lincoln, Secretary Seward and Confederate commissioners. Mr. Lincoln was firm in his refusal to accept anything less than unconditional recognition of the authority of the National Government over the whole territory of the Union. The Confederate commissioners were equally determined in insisting upon a recognition of the Confederacy as an independent nationality, and throughout the South rose the cry that never, never would they surrender. But the end came speedily for all that.

England has wisely determined that there must be no division of authority in South Africa. It must be all Dutch or all English. The Boer leaders agree with them, or they would not have undertaken this war. Peace concluded, we hope that the English will take a lesson from our example, as we are sure they will, and treat the subdued Dutchmen with such liberality that they will, in course of time, become reconciled to British rule. A new generation cannot maintain a spirit of hostility on the grievances of their fathers, if well treated themselves. For the first time the two races have established a ground for mutual respect in the recognition of each other's manhood and sacrifice as tried soldiers. The months of actual war will do more to unite the people of South Africa than years of such quasi war as they have heretofore had. In the great future that lies before this country, so rich in the wealth all the world seeks for, the days of 1889 and 1900 will be referred to as those in which were the seeding of empire. In the end we shall be able to congratulate both Boer and British on the result, and we wish well to both these brave people.

The latest news that comes from the front is in a despatch of March 13 from Lord Roberts announcing his entrance into the capital of the Orange Free State, Bloemfontein, on Tuesday. The Boers have retreated before him, and their plan of defense has not yet developed.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

In the Nineteenth Century Lonsdale Hale specifies some of the assumptions of the English drill-book to which the South African campaign has already given the lie direct. "This want of good breeding," he says, "although not relished by ourselves, is much appreciated by the Continental Powers, who are studying this first illustration of war under modern conditions which is being carried on at our expense for their benefit. The war has shown that not only may reconnaissance be impotent to obtain for a commander information sufficient on which to found an attack, but that it may be absolutely misleading. Artillery fire cannot be relied on to either silence the enemy's guns or to even make him reveal their position, nor can it be trusted to demoralize the defending troops or to break down their defenses. Drums may be beaten till the drumheads break, soldiers may cheer till their throats are dry, but such far-reaching power and utility are there in modern fire delivered from behind cover that for the orchestra to strike up until the attackers are quite sure that, in the language of sport, 'all is over but the shouting,' is equivalent to annihilation." Mr. Hale speaks of the influence of the fatal mistake of peace training in underrating the power of modern rifle fire. Many so-called tactical authorities have drummed into our ears for a long time the misleading dogma that, with the improvement in firearms, the attack has benefited more than the defense. Following the assault in line behind line as laid down in the English drill-book, a British force runs the risk of annihilation in the very first days of a campaign. The decisions of practical soldiers acting as umpires at Salisbury Plain have been fatally misleading. Into the forty-six pages of the drill-book occupied with attack appear only five lines devoted to any but a frontal attack, and frontal attack has been almost invariably the form taken in English field exercises. The practical peace training has done its very best so as to familiarize the officers of the British Army with the bloodless peace frontal attack as to blind them to the dangers to be inevitably encountered by it in actual war. Field intrenching, in which the Boers have shown themselves such adepts, has also been almost wholly ignored in all but company training.

Count von Bulow said lately, "In the twentieth century the Powers which are strong at sea will fall into the background like the inferior actors in a drama."

The Government of India has decided to issue rifles and not carbines to the corps of mounted volunteers now being raised for South Africa. They want them to be mounted infantry and not cavalry, the idea being

to place them quickly in positions where their presence will have a marked effect upon the course of an action either by threatening a flank or a line of communications.

England has been progressing rapidly in medical efficiency since the Crimea, and now the accumulated experience, gained in savage warfare and on the maneuvering grounds of Salisbury Plain and Aldershot by the Royal Army Medical Corps, is being given a chance of expressing itself in a war that must tax the corps to their utmost limit of endurance. An officer of the British Medical Corps serving in South Africa describes for the benefit of our readers in another column the medical organization of the British Army in South Africa with illustrations from its recent experiences in the field against the Boers. It is an interesting and instructive story.

The English Mansion House Fund on the 24th of February amounted to over three and a half millions of dollars in voluntary subscriptions for the benefit of the sufferers in the South African war.

The following extract from a report on the wounded at the Wynberg Hospital is taken from the "British Medical Journal" for February 10, page 343: "A few of the patients have injuries from shell splinters, one or two injuries from the Nordenfolt projectile, and, once in a way, wounds inflicted by shrapnel are met with." This does not in any measure discredit the value of artillery as a most powerful and essential auxiliary to an effective attack or defense. It merely shows that it must be used with intelligence in the proper place and at the proper time.

The German military budget for 1900 amounts to 630,946,998 marks, being an increase upon the ordinary estimates of 21,496,449 marks. It is intended to continue the expansion of the forces provided for by the quinquennial law.

The "Matin" states that the Belgian Military Commissioners have decided that the Belgian-Krupp field artillery being no longer up to the level of the latest improvements should at once be replaced. The Commissioners are in favor of the adoption of the Belgian Nordenfeldt-Cockerell gun.

Our English contemporary, the outspoken "Admiralty and House Guards Gazette," says "in spite of all this humiliating bungling, the bunglers are 'brave, capable, noble English gentlemen.' To the devil with this unpatriotic cant and traitorous humbug! Forbearance in some things becomes disgraceful. Whatever our present and future successes in the Boer war, the public must not let itself be bamboozled by such sympathetic newspaper condescension for the unit, and forget in patriotic rejoicing that our arms have been humiliated before all Europe, thanks to men who are totally unfit to be entrusted with the command of armies." The Gazette appears to be equally out of conceit with the navy, exclaiming: "How long is this infamous state of inept lying and sham to be allowed to flourish amongst us unopposed? When will some sane or patriotic man in Parliament dare to expose the dotards of the Admiralty in the scathing terms that Mr. Goschen's naval programme calls for?"

FROM THE ISLANDS.

A San Francisco despatch states that as the result of the consideration of the charges preferred against Capt. Dillon, of the Hospital Ship Missouri, Capt. Dillon has been dismissed from the transport service. The main charges against Dillon were that he refused to recognize that the Major ranked him on the vessel and that he talked against the Major.

The Transport Sumner, which has been undergoing repairs preparatory to a voyage to Manila from New York, has undergone a successful trial, and it is reported will be turned over to the Army transport service for loading on March 22.

A review of General Lee's command, consisting of the 7th Cavalry, the 8th Infantry and the 2d Artillery, was held at Quemados, Cuba, March 10, in honor of Secretary Root. An immense crowd left the city to witness the review. Governor-General Wood and General Ludlow, with their staffs, were present, as were also a number of naval officers and seamen. Earlier in the day Secretary Root, accompanied by General Ludlow and the officers of the department, inspected the Cabanas Fortress and Morro Castle.

On March 15th Surgeon-General Sternberg received the following letter dated March 1 from Major Blair D. Taylor, surgeon in charge of the military hospital at Honolulu, regarding the bubonic plague: "Since my last statement of Feb. 24 there have been 2 new cases of plague, both fatal, making in all 64 cases with 55 deaths, a percentage of mortality amounting to 85.93 per cent. I think the plague as an 'epidemic' is past. I shall keep my detention camp and hospital in working order until there has been an interval of at least fifteen or twenty days without new cases."

The report of Maj. John Van R. Hoff, Chief Surgeon, U. S. A., and President of the Consolidated Board of Charities of Puerto Rico, for the week ending Feb. 25, shows 87,372 indigent, 2,871 sick and 173 deaths in a population of 957,779. Rations were issued to the number of 395,024.

A Manila correspondent writes: "Among my New Year's calls of 1900 was a visit to the busiest man in the restful tropics and one of the busiest men in the whole world, Major Gen. Otis. The duties and responsibilities which burden the commanding officer of the American Army in the Philippines and the Military Governor of the islands are almost crushing in their weight. Military operations here involve the direction of a force of 65,000 men, so scattered as to cover numerous points in the vast area of the Philippines and confronted by varying conditions on the different islands. When distances and difficulties of transportation and numbers of men equipped and moved are considered, this expedition ranks among the most notable in military history."

FROM THE 21ST INFANTRY.

A correspondent writing to the Army and Navy Journal from Pasay, P. I., under date of Jan. 21, says: "The 21st regiment is on duty at Pasay, five miles from Manila. We received two months' pay on 16th Jan. Very few of the discharged soldiers are re-enlisting here. At present the nights are very cool. There is not much fighting going on to my knowledge. I can't imagine what the drawback means, as there is plenty of work to be done, and this is the finest weather I have experienced on the island. Many are remarking what valuable time is being lost. The sun is not so powerful as it will be later on, and men cannot go far in the hot season. The men rest good these cool nights and these troublesome mosquitoes are not so bad. We are behind trenches and are guarding the country from the bay to San Pedro, Macati, about three miles."

STATIONS OF TROOPS, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

January 1, 1900.
First Division—Headquarters Division, Manila; First Brigade, Deposito; Second Brigade, Bacoor; Third Brigade, Cuartel de Espana; Provisional Cav. Brigade, Vigan.
Second Division—Headquarters, Bautista; First Brigade, Panique; Second Brigade, Angeles; Third Brigade, San Isidro.
Visayan Military District—Headquarters, Iloilo, Island of Panay.
Military District of Mindanao and Jolo—Headquarters, Zamboanga, Mindanao.
Provost Guard, Manila—Provost Marshal General's Office, Cor. Calle Beaterio and Palacio, Manila.

THROOPS.
Engineers—A. B. Convent, Malate.
Signal Corps—E. F. 6-10, Calle Nosedale, Manila.
3d Cav.—Headquarters and 3 troops, San Fernando de la Union; 3 troops, Vigan; 1 troop, Salsona; 1 troop, Bangin; 1 troop, Namapacan.
4th Cav.—Headquarters, A. B. C. D. I. Pasay; E. K. Bayambang; F. Norragaray; G. San Miguel; H. San Rafael; L. San Jose; M. Tayug.
11th Cav.—Headquarters, C. D. F. G. H. I. K. M. Camp Alva; A. B. E. L. San Jose.
1st Art.—(Lt. Battery E) Headquarters and Station, Panique.
3d Art.—Headquarters, H. L. Malolos; G. Balluag and Guiguinto; K. Angeles.
4th Art.—(Lt. Battery F) Right and left Platoons, Exposition Barracks; Center Platoon, San Isidro.
5th Art.—(Lt. Battery F) Right Platoon, Imus; Left Platoon, Calamba; Center, Bacoor.
6th Art.—Headquarters, 9 Calle Cabildo; D. Left Platoon, La Loma; Center, Platoon, Pumping Station; 2d Section Right Platoon, Deposito; 1st Section Right Platoon, Santa Mateo; B. C. E. N. Cuartel de Espana; A. Santa Potenciana Barracks; M. Tondo; H. Ayuntamiento; L. Santa Potenciana Barracks; F. Malecon, Santa Lucia; Lt. Battery G, Iloilo and Jaro.
3d Inf.—Headquarters, D. C. Calocan; A. La Lomboy Convent; B. Malabon; E. Santa Rita; F. Guagua; G. Florida Blanco; H. Calumpit; K. Santo Tomas and Apalit; L. Guiguinto and Bigaa; M. Bulacan.
4th Inf.—Headquarters, A. B. C. F. G. H. I. K. L. M. Imus; D. E. Big Bend.
6th Inf.—Headquarters, B. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. M. Negros; A. C. Cebu; L. Iloilo.
9th Inf.—Headquarters, E. F. G. H. I. K. M. Tarlac; A. C. Bamban; L. M. Concepcion; D. O'Donnell; B. Capas; I. Murcia; K. Morrones.
12th Inf.—Headquarters, B. C. I. K. L. M. Panique; E. F. San Ignacio; G. Camaling and San Clemente; A. Gerona; D. Washout, near Tarlac.
13th Inf.—Headquarters, A. B. San Fabian; C. Manarang; D. San Jacinto; E. Binalon; F. G. San Nicolas; H. Tayug; I. K. L. M. Dagupan.
14th Inf.—A. E. D. F. G. H. I. K. Cuartel de Melsic; L. Vaccine Station; H. Pao; C. Calle Herran Station; B. Calle San Fernando Station, Manila.
16th Inf.—Headquarters and regiment, Aparri.
17th Inf.—Headquarters, A. D. K. Bautista; F. G. H. I. M. Bayambang; B. C. Cabaruan; E. Malasiqui; L. Rosales.
18th Inf.—Headquarters, Sara; A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. Jaro; I. M. Iloilo; K. L. Molo.
19th Inf.—Headquarters, A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. Iloilo; H. I. K. M. Cebu.
20th Inf.—Headquarters, A. E. L. Fort Santiago; B. Quilapo; C. Trozo; D. Santa Cruz; F. Sampaloc; G. Calle Anda Station; H. Malacanán; I. Binondo; K. San Miguel; M. Custom House.
21st Inf.—Headquarters, Pasay; Regiment from Pasay to Haystack Knoll.
22d Inf.—Headquarters, A. F. I. K. Candaba; E. G. M. Arayat; D. San Luis; B. C. H. L. Bayambang and Carrangian.
23d Inf.—Headquarters, B. C. E. F. G. L. Jolo; A. Bongao; D. Siasil; H. I. K. M. Cebu.
24th Inf.—Headquarters, C. G. Cabanatuan; A. I. Allago; Detachment 1,120 men, Batchelor's Battalion, Tayug; F. H. K. en route to Aparri.
25th Inf.—Headquarters, B. K. Magalang; I. H. Santa Cruz; M. F. Iba; L. Malabacat; E. Subic.
26th Inf.—Headquarters and regiment, Iloilo.
27th Inf.—Headquarters, A. B. C. G. H. San Mateo; E. F. Marikina; I. L. M. Montalbon; D. Corregidor; K. Calumpit.
28th Inf.—Headquarters, E. F. G. I. K. Bacoor; L. Zapote Bridge; A. M. Las Pinas; B. D. Paranaque; C. Maricabon; H. Big Bend.
29th Inf.—Headquarters, Block House No. 5, Sunken Road to La Loma; 1 Battalion to assemble at Depot Q. M.
30th Inf.—Headquarters and regiment, near San Pedro Macati.
31st Inf.—Headquarters and regiment, Military District of Mindanao and Jolo.
32d Inf.—Headquarters, A. F. H. Angeles; B. K. San Fernando; C. Calulut; D. Dinalupjan; E. G. M. Orani; I. Santa Ana; K. San Fernando; L. Mexico.
33d Inf.—A company, Vigan; March's Battalion, Cervantes; Detachment, Laoag; F. Forarrubio; Detachment, Candon; Detachment, B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. Subig.
34th Inf.—Headquarters, D. H. K. San Jose; A. B. C. San Isidro; I. San Antonio; M. Cabiao; L. Penaranda; Penn's Battalion, Detachment F. G. Laoag; Detachment, Candon; K. Humangan.
35th Inf.—Headquarters, A. B. D. Balluag; I. K. L. M. San Miguel de Mayumo; Detachment, I. K. L. M. San Ildefonso; C. G. H. Norragaray; F. Angat; E. Quingua.
36th Inf.—Headquarters, A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. K. L. M. Mangataran; B. I. Calasiao; E. F. San Carlos.
37th Inf.—Headquarters, D. E. F. M. Los Bances; A. B. C. I. K. Calamba; L. mouth of San Cristobal river; G. H. to join regiment.
38th Inf.—Headquarters and regiment, Luneta.
39th Inf.—Headquarters and regiment, Calamba.
40th Inf.—Headquarters, G. H. Camp Alva; E. F. Pumping Station; I. K. Camp Alva to Marikina; A. B. C. D. San Felipe; M. Marikina.
42d Inf.—In harbor, debarking, assigned to 1st Division.
43d Inf.—Headquarters and regiment, on North Line.
44th Inf.—Headquarters and regiment, Iloilo; A. B. C. D. Bacalod, Negros.
45th Inf.—To assemble near Calocan.
46th Inf.—Headquarters, E. F. G. H. I. K. L. M. Nipa Barracks; A. B. C. D. Montalbon.
47th Inf.—Headquarters, G. K. L. Pasig; E. F. H. Guadalupe Ridge; A. B. C. Haystack Knoll to San Pedro Macati; D. San Pedro Macati; I. M. Taguig.

Maj. George Ruhlen, Q. M. U. S. A. (promoted from captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A. subject to examination), will report before examining board at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for examination. (March 13, W. D.)

Major Rudolph G. Ebert, Surgeon, U. S. A., is detailed as member of the G. C. M. appointed to meet at Vancouver Barracks, Wash. (Feb. 25, D. Col.)

According to the statistician of the New York "Evening Post," the American losses in the Philippines from August 8, 1898, to March 12, 1900, have been 427 killed, 256 died of wounds and accidents and 986 died of disease, a total of deaths of 1,679. The wounded have been 2,015, a grand total of 3,694. This is in nineteen months. The English have lost in South Africa in five months to March 12: Killed, 2,418; died of disease, 1,029; total, 3,447; wounded, 8,747; missing, 3,488; total 15,677. It will be observed that the percentage of loss from disease in the British Army has been much heavier than in the Philippines, the equivalent for the same length of time being 3,895, or four times as many in a force not averaging more than from two to three times as many.

A letter recently addressed to W. H. Daniel Secretary, Bureau of Civil Service Instruction, Station F, Washington, D. C., was returned by post-office authorities, the envelope being stamped "Fraudulent." "Business of addressee declared fraudulent by order of post-office."

MEDICAL ORGANIZATION OF THE BRITISH ARMY IN SOUTH AFRICA.

WRITTEN FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL BY AN OFFICER IN THE BRITISH MEDICAL CORPS SERVING IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The medical arrangements of the British Army, at present occupying the field against the Boers in South Africa, are exciting the wonder and praise of the whole civilized world. Great Britain has the largest army in the field that has ever been out of England. The strength of the whole Royal Army Medical Corps (taking in all those officers and men employed in all parts of the world) is about 800 officers and 3,000 men, and as many as can possibly be spared from other colonies and India have been sent out. These regular medical officers and men of the army have been greatly augmented for the occasion by civilian surgeons from the big British hospitals, and three consulting surgeons headed by Sir Wm. MacCormac (President of the Royal College of Surgeons of England) are employed with the army.

In describing the modern methods of succoring wounded on the field, their transport from the field to the hospitals, and their subsequent nursing, it becomes necessary to describe the various medical units concerned in the handling of a wounded man from the moment of his fall to his convalescence in the Base Hospital, 1,000 miles away. These various units are as follows:

Regimental Medical Officer.

Each regiment of 1,000 men has one officer of the Royal Army Medical Corps attached for duty in the field. This officer must keep constantly in touch with his regiment. He goes with them under fire along with the subaltern officers in the supernumerary rank. There are 8 companies in a regiment (that is, a battalion), and each company has 2 men told off as stretcher bearers. These men are taught the first principles of minor surgery by the medical officers of the various military stations in times of peace. These bearers march immediately behind the regiment under the command of the medical officer. Immediately a man is wounded, he is fallen upon by the regimental bearers, who extract the first field dressing (as it is called) from the man's own jacket and dress his wound at once. If the wound is very serious they merely do what they can until the officer is disengaged and can attend to the man himself. The officer is followed about by an orderly carrying what is known to the soldiers as "the hairy companion," so-called, because it is covered with cowskin with the hair left on. This "companion" is a box containing spare bandages, tourniquets, restoratives, and all the minor paraphernalia required by the surgeon. This orderly also carries a bag full of splints ("the surgical haversack") and a water bottle. The ordinary fighting man is also well lectured in times of peace upon the mode of application of the first field dressing. The officer cannot be in all places at once, and therefore the regimental bearers are compelled to work a great deal upon their own initiative, especially on an occasion such as happened on Dec. 15th, at the Tugela River, when one medical officer found himself responsible for nearly 200 wounded officers and men during the first few hours of the battle. The wounded man, therefore, having been attended to to the extent of the first aid to the wounded, is forthwith carried by the regimental bearers to a place of safety, under a wall, or tree, or in a ditch, and there left with his water bottle. Of course the usual method of applying the first aid principles is carried out on the field as in other places all over the world, viz.,—rifles and bayonets are padded with grass and used as splints, and many are the ways of improvisation of splints and bandages. The wounded man, left in his place of shelter, is eventually picked up by the bearer company, who scour the country with their stretchers and search for wounded. This is a very long business, and a wounded man may lie miles away from the collecting station and not be found for hours. In the battle of Colenso, by means of 2,400 refugee civilians from the Transvaal, hired for three days at 5s. per diem, 300 of whom were attached to each regular bearer company, we were enabled to perform the record at feats of this kind by getting the whole of the 800 wounded into the Field Hospitals by 6 o'clock P. M., a great many of them having to be carried for 6 and 7 miles.

The Bearer Company.

Each brigade has a Bearer Company and Field Hospital of the Royal Army Medical Corps attached to it. This bearer company consists of 3 officers (medical), 8 stretcher squads (4 men to each squad), and the necessary complement of non-commissioned officers. When the action begins it is the duty of the various stretcher squads, each of which carries a supply of bandages and other minor surgical appliances, to march forth into the field and collect the wounded (already dressed by the regimental surgeons and bearers). On finding a wounded man they discover the nature of his injury by reading a ticket which has been attached to his buttonhole by the regimental bearers. If they find it necessary, the wounded man is then rebanded, and in any case is conveyed away by hand to the collecting station, which is located, if possible, in some sheltered spot near at hand, and is indicated by a large flag marked with a red Geneva cross. This brings us on to a description of the "Collecting Station," which merely consists of this Geneva cross flag and a row of ambulance wagons drawn up in line. Here the wounded are again examined and placed in the wagons, which are fitted with stretchers and padded seats and drawn to the dressing station of the brigade by four horses or eight mules (according to the country).

At the battle of Colenso these wagons were greatly augmented by hand stretchers, carrying the wounded for many miles. The jolting of the wagons was therefore not brought to bear upon the serious cases. This idea of having 2,400 civilian bearers, and attaching them to the regular bearer companies originated in Egypt, where a whole Sudanese regiment was told off for this job in the last Egyptian campaign. This regiment of natives carried the wounded 25 miles across the desert in a single night's march.

The Dressing Station is situated as nearly as possible 1,000 yards to the rear of the Collecting Station. It consists of a bell tent, containing an operating table, a supply of instruments, hot water, and all the necessary supplies for an urgent operation. As each wagon drives up it is at once unloaded, and returns at once to the Collecting Station for another load. There is a medical officer and several non-commissioned officers and men at this dressing station. They place the wounded in two lots outside the tent, viz., those requiring surgical attention and those who are progressing all right. After all these are attended to they are again placed in a new set of ambulance wagons which conveys them to the Field Hospital.

The Field Hospital is located as nearly as possible about two miles further to the rear. It consists of 25 bell tents, each containing four stretchers, mackintosh sheets, bandages, and other things. These stretchers

therefore each accommodate 100 wounded. They also have a specially designed operating tent, office, surgery, pack store, mortuary tent, and all the equipment of a hospital in the field. Such a hospital is what is called a "non-dieted" hospital—that is, that the wounded man's regimental rations are cooked here for him, and if it is necessary he has medical comforts served out to him by the hospital. The staff of such a hospital consists of 4 medical officers, 1 quartermaster and 40 non-commissioned officers and men of the R. A. M. C. A Field Hospital is always erected in a complete fashion, as if it were to be a permanent, but it must always be ready to evacuate its sick and wounded, pack up all its impediments in its own wagons, do a day of more of marching, and then re-erect itself and receive sick and wounded again.

A Stationary Field Hospital is the first hospital on the lines of communication. It is fed by all the field hospitals. The mode of transit of the wounded to this hospital is either by wagon or, if possible, by hospital trains. It consists of tents as the field hospitals, and it is also in a modified degree mobile; but there is a great difference. It always sticks to the railway or river or some large road; and is, if I may so describe it, the first approach of civilization. It may be moved, but only at intervals. Such a hospital is principally needed for the accommodation of serious cases which must leave the field hospitals (which are perhaps on the move), but which are unfit to travel far in a train. From this hospital the wounded are conveyed, when fit, to the last hospital on the lines of communication, there to await recovery or the alternative of conveyance by ship to the Base Hospital.

The Hospital Train is a train of first-class carriages in which are rigged up very comfortable berths. There is a first-class kitchen and dispensary car attached, and each train has a medical officer and detachment of the R. A. M. C. These trains on this occasion have been fitted with everything that money and the ingenuity of man can supply for the extra comfort of the wounded, and some of the wounded at Colenso (by means of the rapid transit afforded by the trains) were on the field at noon and before dark were safely stowed away in a permanent building with all the comforts of a city hospital at Estcourt.

The Hospital Ships, of which there are three at Durban, one at East London and one at Cape Town at present, are rigged up with all the latest improvements in medical science.

The absence of medical officers from foreign armies has been commented upon somewhat, as they are losing such splendid chances of gaining a practical knowledge of the very latest forms of bullet wounds. On Dec. 15th the British regiments marched upon the Boer entrenchments at daybreak, and soon after dawn they were met by a hail of Mauser bullets. Not a Boer could be seen by our infantry, and these plucky fellows, without a chance of aiming at any enemy in return, fell literally in hundreds. The medical officers attached to the regiments worked under a tremendous fire, doing their best to bind up the poor fellows, who fell faster than they could possibly attend them. And yet only one officer of the R. A. M. C. was killed, and he was on the personal staff of the general commanding the army (Sir Redvers Buller) and riding with him at the time. One of the ambulance wagons became too venturesome and was accidentally blown up by a Boer shell. Fortunately there were no wounded in it at the time. The officers and men of the field hospitals started their preparations at 3 A. M., and long before 8 A. M., when the wounded began to arrive from the field, everything in the shape of Bovril, soup, hot water, instruments and beds were awaiting the wounded. Each field hospital used two operating tables, and these tables were in constant use from 8 A. M. until nearly midnight. At this battle there were 1,050 casualties in the one morning, and 800 of these were wounded. Eight hundred wounded men thrown at one time into four field hospitals is a good day's work. The whole of these 800 wounded were cleared off the battle field by 5:30 P. M., the battle ending by mutual consent of the two forces about 2 P. M.

These hospitals presented the appearance of shambles, and it was the saddest sight in the world to see 800 young men of this stamp lying together, so grievously maimed. Ambulance after ambulance drove up, many of them disgorging only dead and dying—past all hope.

On the evening of the day following the battle the field hospitals were completely evacuated, and the stationary field hospital contained 200 of these cases. By midnight on the evening of the third day every case was safely in bed at Estcourt, Moritzburg, or the hospital ships, and even the stationary field hospital was evacuated, as it was ordered to retire to Frere (on account of shortness of the water supply).

The treatment found to be necessary from an operative standpoint in cases wounded by the Mauser bullet has been shown by the experience already gained in this war to have revolutionized all surgical ideas of wounds and their consequences if left alone. There seems to be a combination of the effects of this beautiful climate and the nature of the small opening and channeling made by these bullets, whereby the entrance and exit wounds almost invariably scab over at once and heal by first intention. The way in which these bullets traversed the brain, lungs, liver, kidney and probably the heart (judging by the direction), intestines and bladder has been the wonder of all those capable of judging.

The brain has been perforated in many directions, where former experience would have led one to expect instant death, and yet many of these cases are recovering.

As regards the lungs it appears that unless instant death is caused by the cutting of a large blood vessel, these bullets may pierce them with impunity. Slight hæmoptysis occurs for a day or two, the wounds heal by first intention, and no symptoms remain after a few days. Judging by direction, there seems no doubt that the wall of the cardiac ventricles must have been cut, without any evil effects.

The liver and kidneys have been pierced in all directions with no permanent results supervening.

The intestinal wounds have been so remarkable that several distinguished surgeons, who are studying the wounds here, express an opinion that the bullet must have in some way escaped cutting the intestine. Against this idea, there is the direction, and the fact that in several cases of successful laparotomies (performed at the beginning of the campaign) it was found on opening the peritoneal cavity that no fecal matter whatever had exuded from the very small holes made in the gut by the bullet. The bladder and rectum have been constantly pierced without any after effects.

Cases are recorded in which the bullet has passed through the abdominal cavity in every possible direction, followed by no symptoms of any kind. Bullets have entered near the umbilicus and emerged at the last lumbar vertebra; they have entered just above the middle of the iliac crest on the one side, emerging at a corresponding point on the other; they have passed through the scapula on the one side and emerged in the third costal interspace on the other side with absolutely no symptoms of any kind following.

These bullets at a short range very often produce fracture of a long bone of the extremities; but, if hit in the centre, at a long range, the bullet pierces the bone like a drill without fracturing it across, and the wound heals by first intention.

This Mauser bullet is undoubtedly a very humane bullet, and very few of those who live for a couple of days after the receipt of their wounds die. As regards operative interference in abdominal cases, the old idea of opening into the abdominal cavity as a matter of routine would now be considered criminal. Either the man is killed outright or he, as a general rule, recovers by his own unaided efforts. In a few cases where peritonitis supervenes and this condition can be diagnosed in its early stage, operation should be undertaken, but up to the present such cases have usually ended in death a few days afterwards.

So much for the medical arrangements of the British army in the first civilized war it has fought since the Crimea, and where the largest army which has ever been sent out of England has taken the field.

MAIL ITEMS FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

A Manila newspaper insists that the rebel General Alaujdriho, who was wounded in the retreat from Mangataram, fell a victim to the guardias; a secret organization of cutthroats who ambushed the retreating insurgent force.

The Manila "Freedom," of January 11th, said that the Marine Hospital Corps would soon take charge of the maritime quarantine service at Manila in the near future, the station being located at Mariveles, opposite Corregidor. Heretofore the city health authorities have inspected the coming vessels. The station at Mariveles was until recently in the hands of the rebels.

Captain H. T. Matthews, of the 35th Inf., in command at Quingua, has established a school at that point in connection with the civil government there.

Two prospectors on Feb. 1st arrived in Manila from one of the northern provinces, having in their possession \$8,000 worth of gold dust and small nuggets. The men refused to say in what province they found the treasure, but it is generally believed to be somewhere in the mountains east of Vigan and Benguet. The local papers take this as evidence that there is gold in the islands that needs only a few prospecting parties to locate it.

These officers have been appointed captains of ports, inspectors of customs and collectors of internal revenue: Cabayoc, Lieutenant A. W. Phillips, 43d Volunteers; Catbalogan, Lieutenant W. S. Corrow, 43d Inf.; Tacloban, Lieutenant E. O. Powers, 43d Inf.

January 9th was a busy day for the American forces in various portions of the islands. Nolan's squadron of the 11th Cavalry drove the insurgents out of Neog during the night and occupied the town. The insurgent loss was 13 killed and many wounded. The Americans lost one killed and two wounded.

Lieutenant Burr, of the 3d Inf., with a detachment of 16 men, pursued and overtook a band of insurgents near Pabonlay. Three insurgents were killed, 10 wounded and two rifles captured. Captain Prescott, of the 35th Inf., formerly of the 2d Oregon, with a patrol from Angat, ran into a party of three ladrones near that place Tuesday. One was killed and one captured with two rifles.

In reconnaissance by Major Muir with B, C and D companies of the 38th, D and C companies, were fired on in the outskirts of Taal. One company went into town and drove the insurgents out, killing four of their number. B and C companies also had a fight with the enemy near San Luis, killing four of them after which the company occupied the town. A reconnaissance in the direction of San Jose made by a detachment of the 38th dispersed a large body of insurgents, Jan. 29th, killing eight, wounding many and taking 30 prisoners. The total American loss for the day was one officer and two men wounded very slightly.

Colonel Bullard, 39th Inf., attacked a large force of insurgents on Jan. 9th, near Santo Tomas, on the Calamba and Santo Tomas road. The American forces were divided into three columns. One of the columns was under the command of Captain Taylor, of the 39th. Major Langhorne commanded another consisting of a portion of the 39th with one 3-inch gun, one Gatling and one Hotchkiss. The third column was made up of a portion of the 37th and 39th under Colonel Bullard, who attacked the insurgent position in the right and rear. The rebels made three stands in as many strong positions but were finally driven over to Lake Taal. All the insurgent forces in that vicinity participated in the fight. The insurgent loss was two killed and many wounded. Two bamboo cannons covered with brass bands, some rifles and ammunition were captured. The American loss was one man killed and two officers slightly wounded.

ARRIVALS OF REGULAR TROOPS IN PHILIPPINES.

As the troops that first arrived in the Philippines will probably be the first ordered to return to the United States, we publish herewith the date of departure of all organizations of the Regular Army and their arrival in the Philippines.

Regiments.	Left U. S.	Arrived Philippines.
Eng. Battalion, Co. A	June 27, '98	July 25, '98
Eng. Battalion, Co. B	July 13, '98	Aug. 10, '98
3d Cav., Hdqrs., A, C, D, E.	Aug. 25, '98	Oct. 1, '98
F, K, L, M.		
4th Cav., C, E, G, I, K, L.	July 15, '98	Aug. 21, '98
4th Cav., A and F.	June 24, '98	July 24, '98
4th Cav., Hdqrs. B and M.	June 29, '98	July 29, '98
1st Art., Battery E.	April 15, '98	May 11, '98
3d Art., G, H, K, L.	June 27, '98	July 25, '98
4th Art., Battery F.	April 20, '98	May 23, '98
5th Art., Battery F.	April 20, '98	May 23, '98
6th Art., D and G.	July 15, '98	Aug. 21, '98
6th Art., Hdqrs., B, C, E, F, H.		
L, M, O.		
3d Inf.	April 20, '98	May 23, '98
4th Inf.	Feb. 1, '98	March 22, '98
5th Inf.	Jan. 19, '98	March 10, '98
6th Inf.	May 22, '98	June 19, '98
7th Inf.	March 24, '98	April 22, '98
8th Inf.	Feb. 19, '98	April 14, '98
9th Inf.	April 28, '98	May 29, '98
10th Inf.	May 25, '98	June 24, '98
11th Inf., Hdqrs., A, C, D, E, F.	July 15, '98	Aug. 21, '98
12th Inf., G, I, K, L, M.	July 15, '98	Aug. 21, '98
13th Inf., B and H.	June 24, '98	July 24, '98
14th Inf.	May 30, '98	June 27, '98
15th Inf., B, G, I, M.	Jan. 19, '98	March 10, '98
16th Inf., D, H, K, L.	Feb. 1, '98	March 23, '98
17th Inf., Hdqrs., A, C, E, F.	Feb. 19, '98	April 14, '98
18th Inf., A, B, E, G.	June 15, '98	July 17, '98
19th Inf., Hdqrs., C, D, F, H.	June 27, '98	July 25, '98
20th Inf., I, K, L, M.	Aug. 21, '98	Nov. 25, '98
21st Inf.	July 24, '98	Aug. 21, '98
22nd Inf.	Jan. 25, '98	Feb. 23, '98
23rd Inf.	April 18, '98	May 11, '98
24th Inf.	Feb. 1, '98	March 4, '98
25th Inf., D, E, F, H.	June 15, '98	July 17, '98
26th Inf., Hdqrs., B, C, G, L.	June 27, '98	July 25, '98
27th Inf., A, I, K, M.	Oct. 17, '98	Nov. 21, '98
28th Inf., C, E, G, I.	June 22, '98	July 23, '98
29th Inf., Hdqrs., A, F, H, K.	July 14, '98	Aug. 11, '98
30th Inf., B, H.	June 23, '98	July 29, '98
31st Inf., Hdqrs., E, F, I, K, L, M.	June 1, '98	Aug. 1, '98

GROWTH OF LIBERTY IN THE PHILIPPINES.

A correspondent of the New York Evening Post sends to that paper from Manila, January 26, a curiously illogical article in which he accuses Gen. Otis of a disposition to suppress free speech, while at the same time declaring that under his regime the Filipino people are gradually coming to a realization that they actually have some proprietary rights in their own souls and bodies. A new and broader sense of freedom in life, thought, word and conscience is, he tells us, surely springing up among the people. Various instances are given of the freedom of speech now allowed in Manila, in sharp contrast to the policy of suppression pursued with unrelenting consistency by the Spaniards. There is, says this writer, "of course the danger, always present in such situations, of overdoing, of the degeneration of liberty into license among a people who know little of the line of demarcation between the two. But martial law with three score thousand of Krag-Jorgensens behind it is quite likely to be an effective febrifuge for undue political temperatures." The first use the Filipinos are making of their unaccustomed freedom is to denounce the obnoxious Spanish friars. Their hostility to them has found expression in a play called "With Cross and Sword," being enacted in the "Teatro Libertad" in Manila. The Post correspondent says: "The special points of interest concerning it are these: It was not suppressed, as it once would have been; it was played to packed audiences of people who realized its force and its truth; it was evidently keenly appreciated, for the priests, as they appeared on the stage, were heartily hissed, while cries of derision greeted the personators of Spain's military power. In this matter of the priests, of one thing I am assured, and that is that for every acceptable priest established in the islands one hundred soldiers may be withdrawn with safety." Gen. Otis appears to be doing very well in the matter of permitting freedom of speech in spite of the hostility he has encountered among the newspaper correspondents, because of the restrictions he has found it necessary to impose upon their correspondence. They evidently started in to "down him," according to the current newspaper phrase. Their success thus far does not appear to have been very brilliant.

A New York Sun correspondent says: "For one thing you can put it down as an axiom that a Filipino simply will not tell the truth about anything if he can tell a lie. Stand in the middle of the plaza and ask him, 'Is this the plaza?' and he will furtively avoid your eyes and hesitate and hem and haw. When he doesn't lie it is because of poverty of invention. Left to themselves, these people would start a new revolution every market day. These islands, the richest on earth, would grow up to underbrush. The population would divide up into petty bands of thieves and murderers. Property rights would cease to exist. The Papicop religion would soon lose all resemblance to the Catholic faith or any other form of Christianity. The American who advocates anything but the complete subjugation of these savages is either utterly ignorant of the facts or mad. Ask the wealthy mestizo, Don Pedro, and he will tell you the same. Every property owner in the island will corroborate him. This letter was started yesterday. Last night all the hacienda owners, both Spaniards and mestizos, for twenty miles around, slept in our quarters under the protection of our rifles. They keep their wives and children in Manila and Iloilo under American protection, where they will not be murdered in cold blood." It is certainly a new question to determine how far liberty is permissible among such a people and perhaps Gen. Otis is quite as competent to determine this as even a correspondent of a paper which has been engaged from the first in most flagrant misrepresentation of facts concerning the military administration of the Philippines and most virulent criticisms upon our army in connection with their thankless service in the Philippines.

AN ARMY WEDDING.

The wedding of Miss Roberta Smither, daughter of Capt. (and Mrs.) R. G. Smither, U. S. A., and Lieut. Louis Rice Ball, 9th U. S. Cav., which took place at St. Mark's church, Denver Colo., a few days since, was celebrated with all the ceremonious pomp and formality of the historical colonial days. All members of the bridal party were attired after the fashions of the revolutionary period, the historical effect being supplemented by the profuse red, white and blue bunting and flags which decorated the church. Guns were stacked on both sides of the chancel and crossed sabers held the national colors in place. The bride was attired in a rich white silk gown, elaborated with a rare old lace shawl, which has the distinction of being a family heirloom. A long veil and a dainty shower bouquet of violets completed the toilette. The maid of honor, Miss Bessie Shellabarger, wore a white dress with flared pannels and pointed bodice, with powdered hair and other details to harmonize with the colonial period. The bridesmaids, Miss Edna Davidson, Miss Ethel Shellabarger and Miss Martha Bennett, wore dimity gowns in graduating shades of blue. Large white hats, trimmed with dainty bows of ribbon gave an air of picturesque quaintness to the pretty gowns. Mr. Frank Drescher was best man, and ushers were Frank Jones, Clarence Malstrom, Lytleton Price, all members of the State School of Mines, of which the groom was formerly a member. Little Bradford Ferguson and Belledean Brooks—a miniature George and Martha Washington—carried white satin cushions embroidered with the monogram of the bride and groom. During the ceremony the bridal couple knelt upon these cushions. After the ceremony a small reception was given at the home of the bride's parents, Captain and Mrs. Robert M. Smither, 1064 Gaylord street. Lieutenant and Mrs. Ball have left for Wingate, N. M., where the lieutenant's regiment is stationed.

The Army and Navy Gazette says: "There is a general consensus of opinion that the admirable work performed by the few Colt guns at the front has been made too little of by the chroniclers of the war. The telegram from Chieveley should make the authorities at home open their eyes, as it is certain that in the reconnaissance of the 13th and the subsequent retreat the Welsh Fusiliers would have suffered terribly had it not been for the covering fire of the Colt section, which, to quote the Manchester Guardian correspondent, 'swamped the Boer fire.' It was most unfortunate that the two Maxims had become jammed, an accident almost impossible with the Colt, which besides requires no water belt. Perhaps after this experience the wonderful statements of this deadly weapon's doings in the Spanish-American war will command more attention from our War Office than they seem to have done."

HOW TO DEAL WITH THE SULUS.

The Forum for March publishes an article by Henry O. Dwight on "Our Mohammedan Wards," which should be read by every officer now in, or likely to serve in the East and in contact with a Mohammedan population. "If," says Mr. Dwight, "our forces were now to be withdrawn from the Philippines, Mohammedans would be at work devastating the fairest of the islands, in the name of the Lord, just so soon as they could find arms and ammunition for the purpose. To defend themselves the Christian Filipinos would vainly seek power, except in stooping to precise imitation of Mohammedan methods of war. This fact fixes the duty of the United States to control the Moros. We may not cause, much less may we invite, the outbreak of war so beastly and so ruinous to all concerned. We cannot escape responsibility for the control of these people." According to this authority our policy of peace should be made intelligible to the Moros, but they should be taught that aggression will be punished by pitiless reprisals upon those guilty of it. The model of a policy of war is offered by the Moros themselves, or by the Russians who had to deal with the Mohammedan tribes of Central Asia. It is to look at your enemy as untamable, to seize any trifling opportunity for the end in view, to have an overwhelming force, and then to strike without conscience; literally killing every living thing when the battle occurs, and destroying everything that cannot be carried away. We should see to it that no arms and ammunition are sold to the Moros, and our officers in contact with them should study the Mohammedan law of conduct toward aliens. The policy is clear which compels every Mohammedan to treat non-Mohammedans as enemies. It is lawful for them to do, as they have done in this case, and accept as tribute money paid for the sake of having peace. But it must not be forgotten that, whereas in a Christian country a long-continued peace gives grounds for the fostering of a sincere friendship, in the Mohammedan nation which is party to such a peace the fact that the non-Mohammedan is an enemy is never suffered to drop out of mind. Hence, in such a country there are always some ardent zealots for the glory of God earnestly longing to see the law put into active operation. Policy is the only reason for delaying the consummation, and zealots are not always far-sighted enough to understand policy. Hence, at any moment, and without warning, there was a sudden change from seeming intimacy of friendship to uncompromising hostility and implacable war. According to the Mohammedan caste, turpitude is not exorbitant, nor can equity be violated in actions which conform to an explicit command of the Most High. They have their own code of ethics as to the obligations of treaties which we do not understand and their law says that if blasphemers violate a treaty they must be slaughtered without warning. The Mohammedans are not confined to the Sulus, but are to be found in Mindanao and other islands. Says Mr. Dwight, "Grant that the Moros are savages besides being Mohammedans. The process of educating them into friendliness by a thoroughly wise and peaceful policy will necessarily be long. But it will succeed, if at the same time we are careful to let the Moros see the mailed fist, because we never forget the 'tail of the fox.'"

MAJOR JOHN BRANDON GUTHRIE.

Maj. Guthrie entered the service in April, 1861, when less than seventeen years of age. As a 2d Lieut. a year later, and served with distinction until the close of the war. In 1866 he received his commission as 2d Lieut. in the 13th Infantry, and served almost continuously on the Western frontier until the fall of 1894, when Guthrie with his company was ordered to Fort Porter, N. Y.

In 1897 Capt. Guthrie was detailed by the War Department to establish and take charge of the encampment for the G. A. R. in Buffalo. And he produced an encampment of 12,000 men—that in the words of the commander-in-chief of the G. A. R. for sanitary arrangements, discipline and comfort surpassed anything the G. A. R. ever saw at a National encampment. A Buffalo paper speaks of Maj. Guthrie as the most popular officer ever stationed at Fort Porter, and says of him: "Maj. Guthrie was well known by sight and personally to a large proportion of the people of Buffalo. He had the bearing and presence of the true soldier, and he coupled with it executive ability of a high order and bravery that none ever dared to question." In April, 1898, the troops were ordered to rendezvous at Tampa, and in June went to Cuba. Capt. Guthrie commanded a battalion of the 13th Infantry in its assault on San Juan Hill, and his conduct called forth the highest praise of his superiors, and the admiration of all who witnessed his bravery and gallant conduct. Another officer, writing July 20, 1898, said: "Capt. Guthrie displayed the most magnificent courage and coolness in deliberately exposing himself. He was shot in the knee while giving me my orders. We were standing about twelve feet apart when he suddenly wheeled around. He said, 'Oh, it's only a scratch,' but as he tried to stand on his leg he dropped."

He received his promotion as Major of the 15th Infantry on August 8, 1898. His wound continued painful, and he was on sick leave until November when he was ordered to Des Moines, Iowa, to muster out volunteer regiments. On his return in February he was ordered to Cuba, where he mustered out a large number of troops. He returned home in April and soon after received his appointment on the Government Board of the Pan-American Exposition, a mark of the estimation in which he was held at the War Department. And his death called forth a series of vast complimentary resolutions from his colleagues on the Government Board.

A FRIEND.

AMERICAN LIBRARY OF MANILA.

Manila, P. I., January 20th, 1900.

To the Editor of The Army and Navy Journal:
Sir:—I am authorized to enclose a copy of statement concerning the American Library of Manila, which is self-explanatory, requesting you to give the same the widest possible circulation and your heartiest commendation. In the midst of exacting duties we are endeavoring to open the library for the benefit of the thousands of soldiers and sailors here.

We are already in the receipt of much reading matter, some of it only suitable for the reading room, and not a little of it was damaged by moisture during the long voyage.

Books for the American Library in Manila should be substantial volumes in strong covers. Our friends who send paper-covered books should know that these cannot be used until they are bound. They will simply fall to pieces in the wet season. Each volume must be new and well bound to be of real service to us. To show how unbound reading matter suffers, I need but mention the fact that out of eighteen packages recently opened here we could only use the contents of three; all the rest were ruined—a mass of mouldy rubbish. Kindly inform the generous patrons of this movement that we need the best in literature in the best serviceable binding.

We are now contracting for the binding of fifteen hundred paper covered volumes in order to save them. This is an item of expense which was not contemplated and more such material is on the way. Books new, or almost new, clean and strong, will be most acceptable.

Current publications and periodicals are also in order. We cannot use that which has no value at home. I think I need not be more explicit.

The American Library is a necessity in Manila, and while we need books of the right kind in thought and manufacture we are also in urgent need of money. We have rents and other expenses to meet, none of which is light, not to speak of outlays which cannot be enumerated in a letter. It is to be hoped that all who are interested in this enterprise will find it convenient to render it substantial aid.

Communications may be addressed to the President, Mrs. C. R. Greenleaf, or the librarian, Chaplain C. W. Freeland, U. S. Army, at Manila. CEPHAS C. BATEMAN, Chaplain U. S. Army, Chairman Executive Committee.

In compliance with the expressed wish of patrons of the American Library of Manila in public meeting assembled in the parlors of the Hotel de Oriente, January 15, 1900, the following is set forth as the progressive policy of this proposed institution:

I. The name shall be The American Library of Manila, which shall be regarded as a perpetual memorial to the soldiers and sailors of the American Army and Navy who have lost their lives in the acquisition and pacification of the Philippine Archipelago.

II. Since the educational project originated in the mind and heart of the lamented Lieut. Col. J. D. Miles, it is proposed that a department in this library be set apart and dedicated to his memory; and as the present movement has enjoyed from the first the support of the California Board, it is deemed appropriate that suitable and substantial recognition of this large and influential patronage be made.

III. The founders contemplate a library established upon the broadest lines and operated by such methods as shall be consistent with its paramount American purpose. While primarily in honor and for the benefit of men connected with the American military and naval forces in these islands its doors shall be flung not less widely open to all citizens and sojourners in this city who shall cheerfully conform to its rational regulations. The co-operation of the best business and professional men of Manila and other cities of the Philippines is not only admissible but highly desirable and is accordingly solicited. The organizing patrons will gladly accept proffers of assistance or support from the civil public, and men of recognized commercial or professional standing will be chosen among the directors and trustees.

IV. It is further proposed that no church or denomination shall ever secure control of this library, dictate its policy or proscribe its literature. Thought gathered from every domain of research and experience shall find here a medium of expression. Questions of morals and expediency shall be referable to its board of directors and politics shall not enter into its management.

SOME NEW PUBLICATIONS.

We have received a bound copy of the roster of troops serving in the Division of Cuba for January 1900, commanded by Major General Leonard Wood. The roster is a handsome one, replete with interesting and valuable information concerning the Island of Cuba, a number of maps also being included. Geographical and physical features are given, principal cities and towns, railroads, etc.

"Twenty Famous Naval Battles, Salamis to Santiago," by Edward Kirk Rawson, Superintendent of Naval War Records, is published, in two octavo volumes, by T. Y. Crowell & Co., New York and Boston. Professor Rawson, by virtue of his connection with the Naval Department at Washington, has had access to unusual sources of information and has been able to illuminate his text with a remarkable series of illustrations, maps, plans and cuts. He has done for the sea what Cressy, in his "Decisive Battles," has done for the land. Beginning with Salamis, 480 B. C., he takes in chronological order the naval battles down to and including Manila Bay, 1898, and Santiago, 1898. The work is interestingly written and will take its place as a standard history of the greatest naval battles of the world.

"The Bird-Stone Ceremonial," by Warren King Moorehead, of Baranac Lake, N. Y., gives an interesting account of the curious articles of prehistoric workmanship known as "bird-stones," with many illustrations of their peculiar forms. That these stones were considered of great importance by their prehistoric owners is shown by the skill and care displayed in their manufacture. Although they are found both in the United States and Canada, they are somewhat rare, and Mr. Moorehead is one of the pioneers in the study of their nature and purpose. They all bear a rough resemblance to a conventionalized bird. As to their purpose there has been much conjecture, but nothing is certainly known.

The matter that makes up Richard H. Titherington's "History of the Spanish War," published by D. Appleton & Co., New York, appeared first in magazine form, but it has been revised in the light of recently published evidence. It is a carefully compiled and comprehensive historic account of the causes leading to our war with Spain, the war itself and the circumstances incident to its termination. Instead of rushing into print with ill-digested statements as a basis for his record, the author awaited the official reports on both sides, and his history is therefore well balanced and free from gushing sentiment or newspaper exaggeration. Many excellent sketch maps and a very thorough index add to the value of the book as a work of reference. The narratives of the gallant fights at Caney and San Juan and the final victory at Santiago are aptly and effectively pictured. The author pays to Capt. Bigelow, of the Tenth Cavalry, the honor of selecting his account of the charge at San Juan as the "most graphic description" given by officers of that event. Mr. Titherington speaks of Senator Lodge's history of the war as "brilliant but highly inaccurate." One of the humors of the Santiago sea fight is given by the author as the signal flown by the U. S. S. Albatross, which, in hurry to get her cotton out, shot a shot at the Spanish ship, the Spanish shells went dashing along the coast with the signal set, "The Spaniards have fled." This news, which made it appear that Cervera's ships were at large, threw the transports and gunboats in the bay into a tremor of excitement. It is to the Resolute that Mr. Titherington ascribes the mistake by which the Austrian cruiser Kaiserin Maria Theresa was taken for a Spanish man-of-war. It is the opinion of the historian that "if we except the work done by the Signal Service in establishing telegraph and telephone communication, the Santiago campaign was fought out on the most primitive lines, with scarcely an attempt at 'scientific warfare.' Shafter's small engineer corps accomplished practically nothing; his weak force of artillery did little for him; of cavalry he had almost none. His battles were fought by infantry, and were won by the sheer pick and dash of his men, in spite of the fact that to a certain extent they had the disadvantage of inferior equipment." Although there was exact information as to the number of rifles surrendered at Santiago and the quantity of food on hand, it seems that no precise count was taken of the men and no report was made to Washington of the number of men forming the garrison of Santiago. A dispatch from Gen. Miles from Ponce, Puerto Rico, to Secretary Alger, dated August 10, 1898, is included in the account of the Porto Rican campaign, although a foot note explains that the dispatch is not among those published by the War Department, but appeared in the New York "Sun." In this dispatch Gen. Miles protested against Admiral Sampson going to San Juan to bombard the place. In discussing the Santiago sea battle the author says that Commodore Schley attributed his information as to the enemy's intention to concentrate on and ram the Brooklyn to two of Cervera's captains, but no other officer seems to have noticed any threat of ramming on the part of the Visaya. Recent publications by Spanish officers of Cervera's fleet, including Cervera's official correspondence, make it plain that the superior speed of the Brooklyn made her a special target of the Spanish gunners, and that much of the Spaniards' hope of escape, which was small at the best, lay in disabling the swift cruiser.

THE ZONE OF FIRE.

Describing the present conditions of war in South Africa a participant says: "I will describe the situation for your benefit. Imagine that there is a range of high hills facing you some five miles away from where you stand. Orders are issued to advance. Presently you see ahead a long line of dust, tufts of grass, and pebbles raised by the multitude of bullets which fall almost as close to each other as do drops of rain in a shower. It seems humanly impossible to cross the line without being hit, and even should fortune enable you to do so unharmed, a mile or two still separates you from the enemy. That zone of fire is the only obstacle which until now has staggered our men, and it is not at all to their discredit that it should. They occasionally hesitate to make the rush through. It is like running through a shower of lead bullets for some twenty yards, and trusting to luck that no drop shall touch you. The bravest and the least brave are all on the same level on such an occasion, and it is indescribably disheartening when you have undergone the ordeal without mishap to find not only that the enemy is still very far from you, but that further zones of fire have to be crossed, that eventually crack shots take direct aim at you, and that in the end the Boers retire before you can get to close quarters with them, and then take up another position which has been prepared for such an emergency. To make matters worse, it all looks so easy before the engagement begins. I cannot believe that numbers will make much difference in our favor, the more men you send to the front the more bullets will have human billets. The brain will have to win the battles."

"One of the most interesting and formidable of the new conditions in war which we are experiencing is that we never—or next to never—see our foe. Can the student of war (or even the casual reader) comprehend what it means to go on for week after week and month after month, fighting an invisible enemy?"

"With the introduction of smokeless powder a foe entrenched or hiding behind rocks is a foe invisible. And it takes a tenfold stouter heart to fight an unseen enemy than to combat with a substantial line of flesh and blood beings or a leaping, running target of brown smoke which locates it, if it does not reveal the 'party of the second part.' We do know that a European army fighting under European rules is a clumsy weapon against the Boer who opposes us with weapons which render one man as good as ten, and all ten invisible. We remember the old saying, that 'an army moves upon its belly,' and we make it read 'the modern army must fight upon its belly.'"

ARMY DISCIPLINE IN CANADA.

The discipline of the imperial army is very strict. This is equally true of the "permanent force" of the active militia of Canada. Without going into lengthy detail it may be mentioned that a private soldier is not permitted to approach or address a commissioned officer unless spoken to or having received permission to do so through his non-commissioned officer. The most trifling infraction of the many rules and regulations which are the result of years of costly experiment and experience brings swift and proportionate punishment in its train. These punishments run the gamut through confinement to barracks and answering the defaulter's roll call at stated intervals, pack drill, deductions from pay, imprisonment in dark cells upon limited diet, and so on. A slovenly or uncleanly man cannot remain in the corps. It is very difficult for one who curses or uses obscene language to do so. Although there are canteens at all stations where varieties of "extras" in the way of food, drink, and tobacco can be obtained at a slight advance on cost price, the use of both intoxicants and the common narcotic is frowned down upon. The penalty for being found under the influence of liquor is very severe, and a repetition of the offence will likely pile enough bad marks against the unfortunate to cause his dishonorable discharge. In this connection it may be stated that each enlisted man has a number, which is marked upon everything appertaining to him from rifle to marching shoes, and against this number and his name is kept a ledger account in the regimental book which covers his whole military career. He must attain to a certain minimum of excellence in the regular balancing of this account or be discharged. However, there is a credit side. By adding to this he receives good conduct pay, promotion with increased pay and allowances, and va-

rious other comfortable emoluments. The stern system prevalent in the imperial army as regards commissioned officers is too well known to need any mention. Officers of the "permanent force" of the active militia of Canada are on precisely the same footing.—Percie W. Hart in the March "New Lippincott."

OUR FIRST PRISONER OF WAR IN 1812.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

I find the following in the issue of "The War" for Saturday, July 4, 1812, copied from the Norfolk Herald of June 4, 1812.

FREDERICK R. SMITH,
Comdr. U. S. N.

First Prisoner.—A stranger by the name of Wilkinson arrived in town last week and put up at the British Consul's. He was understood to be a British officer, though he was habited as a private gentleman. No notice, however, was taken of the circumstance until after the declaration of war was received on Monday last, when, as the mail-boat was about to depart for Hampton, he was observed making his way along a back street which leads from the British Consul's to the wharf where the mail-boat lay, when he sprang on board, darted into the cabin, and in a few seconds the boat was under way. This precipitate retreat awakened suspicion in some of our leading citizens that Wilkinson would lose no time in communicating the news of the declaration to the British man-of-war known to be hovering on our coasts. A boat from the Navy Yard and another from Fort Nelson were, as soon as possible, dispatched after the mail-boat, which they overtook, when Mr. Wilkinson was taken and conducted to the Navy Yard, where he will be detained as a prisoner until further orders. We understand he is a captain in the Royal Marines.

Statistics for the quarter of the year ended Sept. 30, give the total exports of raw sugar from the Philippines as \$1,143,349, Japan and Great Britain taking all but \$85,000 of this amount. Leaf tobacco exports amounted to \$355,463, Spain taking more than two-thirds. The cigar export was \$230,399, only \$5,000 of this coming to America. The hemp exports rose to \$2,776,907, of which the United States took nearly a million. The collection of import duty amounted to \$1,022,187. For February, 1900, the customs receipts were \$357,000.

In his book, "The Transvaal from Within," J. P. Fitzpatrick says of the Boers that "individual bravery of the kind that takes no heed of personal risk, reckless, heroic dash, they have not nor do they pretend to have." The war has progressed so far that one can appreciate at its true value the "reckless, heroic dash." Neither side has gained anything by this. All the Boer successes have been won by pursuing the opposite policy and the British have won their substantial victories by adopting similar methods. The "reckless, heroic dash" system of fighting, which is so popular with unscientific writers on war, would have decimated Lord Roberts's army in fruitless rushes against the Boer lines. The art of commanding troops is to know when to attack and when to withhold.

Among the widows of volunteer officers of the civil war to whom pensions have been granted are Mrs. F. P. Blair, \$2,000 per year; Mrs. John M. Corse, \$1,200; Mrs. Nathaniel P. Banks, \$1,200; Mrs. Walter Q. Gresham, \$1,200; Mrs. John F. Hartranft, \$1,200; Mrs. John A. Logan, \$1,200; Mrs. Fletcher Webster, whose husband was the son of Daniel Webster, \$1,200. Among the widows of the regular establishment pensions have been granted as follows: Mrs. P. H. Sheridan, \$2,500; Mrs. G. H. Thomas, \$2,000; Mrs. Polk, \$5,000; Mrs. G. B. McClellan, \$2,000; Mrs. Leet, \$3,000; Mrs. John C. Fremont, \$2,000; Mrs. Grant, \$5,000; Mrs. Hancock, \$2,000; Mrs. Crook, \$2,000, besides a very large number of less known persons at \$40 and \$50 a month.

The facts concerning the French campaign in Madagascar were recently brought out during the canvass for the Senate by Gen. Mercier, who was responsible for it. Whole regiments were almost annihilated by disease, without having once met the enemy, the total deaths footing up 5,756, while the money spent on the ill-starred campaign amounted to more than \$10,000,000. What is worse, evidence of official incompetence and neglect abounded. The medical reports had fearful things to say of the lack of foresight on the part of those in charge of the army; supplies were deficient; tents were missing; medicines never got to the front; mismanagement reigned on all hands.

VISIT TO THE GLORIOUS MOUNTAINS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Now is the time to go to Asheville, Tryon, Hendersonville and Pinehurst, N. C., to escape the disagreeable March weather; easily reached from New York, via the Southern Railway on perfectly equipped vestibuled trains. These resorts are attracting attention all over the country, and are visited daily by a large number of tourists and health seekers. The Southern Railway has tickets on sale at greatly reduced rates. For further information call at New York ticket offices, 271 and 1185 Broadway, or write for descriptive booklet of Winter Homes in the South giving prices of board, etc., to Alex. S. Thweatt, Eastern Passenger Agent, 1185 Broadway, New York.

Add 20 drops of Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters to every glass of water you drink.

BIRTHS.

BRECKINRIDGE.—At Washington, D. C., March 2, 1900, to the wife of Lieutenant E. L. D. Breckinridge, 7th Infantry.

MARRIED.

BICKHAM-HERR.—In Dayton, Ohio, Thursday, March 8th, 1900, Major Abraham Strickie Bickham, A. Q. M., to Miss Amelia Whitney Herr.

MORRISON-STEELE.—At San Francisco, February 28, 1900, Dr. John McI. Morrison, eldest son of Captain John T. Morrison, U. S. Army, to Miss Sadie Steele.

DIED.

BOYD.—At Fair View Farms, Bunker Hill, near Lebanon, Pa., March 10, 1900, William Bray Boyd, only child of the late Captain Boyd, U. S. Navy.

BRADMAN.—At Boston, Mass., February 18, 1900, Helen M. Bradman, mother of Lieutenant F. L. Bradman, U. S. Marine Corps, and sister of Mrs. Tyler, widow of Lieutenant F. H. Tyler, U. S. Navy.

BUFFINGTON.—At Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, March 6th, 1900, Eliza A. Buffington, mother of Captain A. P. Buffington, Adjutant, 1st Infantry, in the 85th year of her age.

COE.—At Worcester, Mass., after a long and painful illness, March 10th, 1900, Sarah Gertrude, wife of Lt. Col. John N. Coe, U. S. Army, retired, daughter of Mrs. Martha H. Gould of Worcester.

GELRAY.—At the Parker House, Boston, Mass., March 12, 1900, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Joseph W. Gelray, Captain U. S. Army, retired.

KOEHLER.—Killed at Tiniba, Island of Luzon, P. I., March 4, 1900, 1st Lieut. Edgar F. Koehler, 9th Inf., son-in-law of Col. Wm. H. Powell, U. S. A., brother of Capt. L. M. Koehler, 4th Cav., and of Capt. B. M. Koehler, 37th Int., U. S. V. (1st Lieutenant, 4th Art.).

MORGAN.—William Gerhard Morgan, son of Major Jas. N. Morgan, U. S. Army. Born at Fort Ringgold, Texas, January 5th, 1836; died at St. Louis, Mo., March 9th, 1900. Aged 24 years, 2 months, 4 days.

NICOLL.—At Babylon, Long Island, N. Y., March 11, 1900, William Nicoll, uncle of Rear Admiral Nicoll Ludlow, U. S. N., and of Brigadier General William Ludlow, U. S. Army.

SMITH.—At Cuscuta, N. Y., March 10, 1900, Mr. Robert H. Smith, brother of the wife of Rear Admiral Charles S. Norton, U. S. Navy.

THOMPSON.—At Meadville, Pa., on March 8th, Mrs. Edward C. Thompson, mother of the wife of Captain Jacob F. Kreps, 22d United States Infantry.

WALLACE.—At Fort Huachuca, Ariz., March 14, 1900, Col. Robert B. Wallace, 37th Inf., U. S. A., First Lieutenant 2d U. S. Cav., from illness resulting from wounds received in the Philippines.

WEBER.—Suddenly at Manila, P. I., March 9th, 1900, 2d Lieutenant Louis P. Weber, 22d Infantry, U. S. V.

Stomach troubles brought on by heat or overwork and change of climate quickly cured by BOKER'S BITTERS.

MONUMENTS AND HISTORICAL TABLETS. Original and Special Designs. J. & R. Lamb, 59 Carmine Street, New York.

Malt-Nutrine

—The Food Drink. A dose at bedtime brings refreshing slumber. The king of tonics. Malt-Nutrine is prepared by the famous Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n, which fact guarantees the purity, excellence and merit claimed for it.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Makes the food more delicious and wholesome

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.



CELEBRATED HATS.

Army and Navy Caps a Specialty.

78 and 180 Fifth Ave., between 22d and 23d Sts., and 81 Broadway, near Cortlandt St., New York; Palmer House, Chicago; 914 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

Agencies in all Principal Cities.

AMERICAN SEWAGE DISPOSAL COMPANY OF BOSTON

Organized for Designing and Constructing Sewers and Sewage Disposal Works, and the Purification of Water, adapted to all climatic conditions.

Directors: John N. McClintock, A. M., C. E., Pres. and Mgr. John Tilton McClintock, Sec'y. J. Lester McLean, Treas. Joseph P. O'Connell. Col. A. M. Benson. George E. Newhall. Col. Francis S. Henseltine.

Correspondence and Consultation Solicited.

89 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

F. J. HEIBERGER, Jr.,
Army and Navy Merchant Tailor,

15th STREET, opp. U. S. TREASURY,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

C. H. SIMPSON & CO., Wheeling, W. Va.
Financial Agents.
ADVANCES MADE TO OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.

UNIFORMS, ARMS AND EQUIPMENTS,
BOTH NEW AND SECOND HAND,
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS BOUGHT AND SOLD.
W. Stokes Kirk, 1627 N. 10th St., Phila., Pa.

Arnold
Constable & Co.

Spring

Suits and Wraps.

PARIS AND LONDON STYLES.

Street Dresses,

Tailor-made Costumes,

Lawn and Grenadine Dresses,

English Top Coats, Cloth Capes,

Lace Mantles, Silk Waists.

Broadway & 19th St.

NEW YORK.

Itch! Itch! Itch!

Awful Itching of Eczema
Dreadful Scaling of
Psoriasis

CURED BY CUTICURA

CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales, CUTICURA Ointment, to allay itching, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood, make the most complete and speedy cure treatment for torturing, disfiguring humors, rashes, and irritations, with loss of hair, which have defied the skill of the best physicians and all other remedies, a single set being often sufficient to cure the most obstinate case.

CUTICURA THE SET \$1.25

Or, SOAP, 50c; OINTMENT, 50c; RESOLVENT, 50c. Sold everywhere. FOTTER D. AND C. CO., Props., Boston.

RED ROUGH HANDS Softened and Beautified by CUTICURA SOAP.

Military Cycling
IN THE

Rocky
Mountains.

A. G. Spalding & Bros.,
NEW YORK. CHICAGO.

By Lieut. JAMES A. MOSS,
Commander 25th U. S. Infantry Bicycle Corps.

Full history of the famous 2000-mile trip with a beautiful half tone picture. Of interest to every army and navy man.

10 Cents per copy.

GIVING A MAN A CHANCE.

(From the Quiver.)

A commanding officer who has studied human nature will occasionally make a brilliant hit when he gives a man what is called a "chance." The following illustrative case was told to me by the Colonel who tried the experiment. One day, when out for a walk, he met a man of his regiment who was only too well known to him on account of his frequent appearance in the orderly room. My friend stopped him and said: "You're a fine man, six feet three in height, and yet don't you think that you are making a precious ass of yourself with thirty-six 'drunks' in your defaulters sheet? Suppose, now, that I were to put a Lance Corporal's stripes on your arm to-morrow; how would it be?" The man was

so surprised and delighted that he took the total abstinence pledge and never drank any more intoxicating liquor. Four years afterward he married, and the Colonel attended the marriage feast. The bridegroom took his commanding officer aside and said to him, as he pointed to the different kinds of liquor that were on the table: "You see all that, sir. Well, I have not tasted a drop, even to-day, and won't, for if it did I must get drunk."

A remarkable development is noted at Vladivostok, Russia's Pacific naval station, within the last twenty years. Stone and brick have replaced, everywhere, the old wooden buildings. The wharves, the railway station, and the landing facilities are superior to those of any other port in China. The buildings of the place are substantial, not the least conspicuous being the solid-

looking red-brick barracks, built upon the best modern principles. Nothing which modern fortification can suggest seems to have been left undone to supplement the natural advantages which combine to make Vladivostok one of the strongest of naval fortresses.

The "Gazette" believes that when the Boer invasion has been called back there will be a "widespread revolution of pitying admiration for gallant foemen, the bulk of whom, are honestly fighting not, as they believe, for the upholding of privilege monopoly and the power of dealing oppressively with their fellows, but for their own independence and the possession of their homesteads." This revolution of feeling, it holds, will make itself heard in the declaration that there shall be no treating the Boers as a conquered people.

PURE MILK

for Armies and Navies in Tropical Climates.

Highland Evaporated Cream

—UNSWEETENED—

Is a pure, condensed milk, which keeps perfectly in the severest climate any length of time. Delicious for culinary uses; invaluable for the sick.

PURE MILK, FOR LAND AND SEA.

THE KIND THAT SCHLEY AND DEWEY USE.



EBBITT HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
ARMY AND NAVY HEADQUARTERS.
H. C. BURCH, Manager.

THE PIERREPONT,

Montague and Hicks Streets, Brooklyn Heights,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Family and Transient Hotel. House having been thoroughly renovated is now open for guests.
SPECIAL RATES FOR ARMY AND NAVY.
E. E. SEAMAN, PROPRIETOR.

HOTEL ST. GEORGE, Clark and

Hicks Sts., BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.
Army and Navy Headquarters. Special Rates. Capt. WM. TUMBRIDGE, Prop.

HOTEL CASTLETON,

New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y. Open all the year. Special rates Army and Navy.
GEORGE H. AVERY, Proprietor.

HOTEL RICHMOND.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
Ideally situated corner of 17th and H Streets, N. W., one block from Army, Navy and State Department Building and Executive Mansion. American plan. Modern in every particular.
SPECIAL RATES FOR ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS.

OLD POINT COMFORT, VA.

THE CHAMBERLIN,
FINEST RESORT HOTEL ON ATLANTIC COAST.

AMERICAN PLAN

Winter rates \$4.00 per day and upwards.
ALAN F. CAMPBELL, Manager.
Headquarters: Adjoins Fort Monroe.
ARMY AND NAVY.
Send for illustrated pamphlet.

OLD POINT COMFORT.

HOTEL EMPIRE

BROADWAY and 63d STREET, N. Y. CITY.
FIREPROOF
NEW YORK HEADQUARTERS
of many of the principal officers of the
ARMY AND NAVY.

An extensive library of choice literature has just been added.

EUROPEAN PLAN EXCLUSIVELY.

Within Ten Minutes of All the Principal Theatres and Great Department Stores.
Write for our book, "The Empire Illustrated" and other particulars.

W. JOHNSON QUINN, PROPRIETOR.

Hotel Bellevue, Beacon St.

BOSTON.
Headquarters for ARMY and NAVY OFFICERS.
SPECIAL RATES.

Absolutely Fire-Proof. European Plan.

SMITH & KRAFT, Proprietors

GRAND HOTEL, BROADWAY, cor. 51st St., NEW YORK

European Plan. Newly furnished and replumbed. Army and Navy Headquarters. Special rates to the service.

WM. G. LELAND.

PARK AVENUE HOTEL, ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF.

4th Ave., 32d to 33d Sts., New York
American Plan \$5.50 per day and upwards. European Plan \$1.00 per day and upwards. Army and Navy Headquarters. FRED A. KERT, Mgr.

MANSION HOUSE, Brooklyn Heights.

Directly opposite Wall St., New York.
Select Family and Transient Hotel. Elegant large, light rooms, single and en suite, with private bath; coolest location in the vicinity of New York. Special rates to Army and Navy patronage. Illustrated Booklet.
J. C. VAN CLEAF, Prop.

FLORIDA EAST COAST HOTELS.

ST. AUGUSTINE HOTEL PONCE DE LEON.*
Opens January 10; ROBERT MURRAY, Manager. Fifty additional bath room suites.

HOTEL ALCAZAR.*
Opens November 1; JOE P. GREAVES, Manager. Connected by indoor passage with the new Hydro-Therapeutic Baths.

HOTEL CORDOVA.*
Opens November 1. Suites, three to ten rooms each, furnished or unfurnished, and for housekeeping or not, as desired.

HOTEL ORMOND.*
Opens January 15; ANDERSON & PRICE, Managers. Enlarged, remodeled; 130 new bath room suites.

HOTEL ROYAL POINCIANA.*
Opens January 15; FRED STERRY, Manager. One hundred and thirty new bath room suites added.

PALM BEACH HOTEL PALM.*
Opens December 25; FRED STERRY, Manager.

HOTEL ROYAL PALM.*
Opens January 8; H. W. MERRILL, Manager. Tropical gardens enlarged and improved.

HOTEL COLONIAL.*
Opens January 10; H. E. BEMIS, Manager. Entirely new. Accommodation for 600 guests.

HOTEL ROYAL VICTORIA.*
Opens December 25; H. E. BEMIS, Manager. Remodeled, and many bath suites added.

HOTEL KEY WEST.*
Reopened November 1; G. BUTLER SMITH, Manager. Renovated and improved.

OFFICES.—Boston, 175 Devonshire Street, J. K. KNOTT, Tel. 1499.

New York, 3 Park Place. Cincinnati, 12 Grand Hotel. St. Paul, Minn., 120-122 Endicott Arcade.

Philadelphia, 1711 Chestnut St. Chicago, 221 Michigan Ave. Baltimore, 111 East Baltimore St.

Buffalo, 377 Main Street. Pittsburgh, 239 Fourth Ave. Washington, D.C., 1220 Penn. Ave.

Cleveland, 146 Euclid Ave. St. Louis, 104 North Fourth St. Detroit, Room 6, Moffat Block.

Hotel Resort, Route, and general information free. Tickets, Parlor, Sleeping Car, Steamship and Hotel Reservations, Baggage Transferred. Circular sent gratis.

C. B. KNOTT, General Manager.

To do one thing and do it well

Makes fruitful condensation;

Which is the reason we excel,

And here's an illustration.

CAMPBELL'S CONDENSED SOUPS.

"JUST ADD HOT WATER AND SERVE."

One Ten Cent Can makes Soup for Six.



17 VARIETIES

Money Orders

of the International Express Company.

A safe, sure and prompt method of sending funds to our soldiers and sailors in the Philippine Islands, Puerto Rico and Cuba.

For sale at offices of the International Express Co.

52 Broadway, New York City.
130 & 138 Franklin St., "
945 Broadway, "
173 Fifth Ave., "

AMERICAN LINE.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.

New York—Southampton—London.

CALLING WESTBOURNE AT CHELSEA.

Sailing Wednesdays at 10 A. M.

New York.....March 28.....St. Louis.....April 11

St. Paul.....April 4.....New York.....April 18

RED STAR LINE.

New York—Antwerp—Paris.

Every Wednesday at 12 noon.

Kensington.....March 21.....Frisland.....April 4

Noordland.....March 28.....Southwark.....April 11

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION CO.

Piers 14 and 15 North River. Office, 79 Broadway;

307 Walnut St., Philadelphia; 143 La Salle St.,

Chicago; 130 F St., N. W., Washington, D. C.; 89

State St., Boston; 30 Montgomery St., San Francisco.

THE PRUDENTIAL

Insurance Company of America.

HOME OFFICE, NEWARK, N. J.

JOHN F. DRYDEN, PRESIDENT.

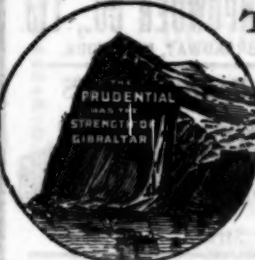
Offers Life Insurance to Officers of the United States Navy, without extra charge.

No restriction as to travel, residence or occupation, except in case of actual warfare between this country and a belligerent power, when a special permit must be secured, and an extra premium paid.

Premiums paid annually, semi-annually or quarterly.

LEWIS R. HAMERSLY, General Agent for the Navy.

Room No. 10, 65 Fifth Avenue, New York City.



THOMAS C. ORNDORFF,

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTOR,

51 Union St., Worcester, Mass.

SOLE MANUFACTURER OF THE



MILLS WOVEN CARTRIDGE BELT,
Adopted by the United States Army,
Navy and the National Guard.

ASCOT II Styles Cycle

Strong Folding

IN PRICES

\$8 to \$110

Free descriptive catalogue.

Manufacturers of and dealers in

Photographic Apparatus,

Materials, and Supplies...

Established 57 years in this line.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.

(THE ONLY AUTHORIZED TACTICS.)

EVERY STUDENT OF THE DRILL REGULATIONS

Should have a copy of the SPECIAL EDITION of the Infantry Drill, containing the

Interpretations of the Drill.

By LIEUT. JOHN T. FRENCH, JR., 6TH ART., U. S. A., RECORDER OF THE TACTICAL BOARD

Price 50 Cents, bound in bristol board; bound in leather, \$1.00.

DRILL REGULATIONS

INFANTRY, bound in bristol board, 30c. CAVALRY, bound in leather, \$1.00

INFANTRY, bound in leather, 75c. ARTILLERY, bound in leather, \$1.00

Revised Edition.

Manual of Guard Duty.

Approved by the War Department, and containing supplement giving latest modifications of

Manual of Guard Duty, ordered by War Department, June 17, 1896.

Bound in bristol board, 25c.; bound in leather, 50c.

NEW MANUAL OF ARMS

Adapted to the SPRINGFIELD RIFLE, Caliber .45 and to the MAGAZINE

RIFLE, Caliber .30

Bound in bristol board, uniform with the Drill Regulations, price 10c.

DRILL REGULATIONS for the Hospital Corps, U. S. Army. Cloth, 50c.; Leather, 75c.

U. S. ARMY REGULATIONS AND ARTICLES OF WAR. Government Edition, \$1.50.

THIS BRINGS THE INFANTRY DRILL REGULATIONS DOWN TO DATE AND FURTHER CHANGE IS IN THE

INDEFINITE FUTURE IF IT COMES AT ALL

Our extremely low price puts these indispensable hand-books for the soldier within

reach of all. Books sent by mail prepaid, on receipt of price.

The criticisms on Company and Battalion Drills, published in the Army and Navy Journal

are full of instruction, and are made by skilled tacticians of long experience. The answers to

tactical questions, asked by numerous correspondents, are accepted as authoritative in both the

Army and National Guard.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

93-101 Nassau Street, cor. Fulton, New York.

HATFIELD & SONS, Tailors and Importers,

389 FIFTH AVENUE, N. E. Cor. of 36th St. NEW YORK.

Makers of the finest Uniforms and Leaders of Style in Civilian Dress.

C. A. ANDERSON & SON,
Tailors and Importers,
LEADING STYLES FOR CIVILIAN DRESS,
No. 326 Fifth Ave.,
(Near Waldorf-Astoria.) NEW YORK

RIDABOCK & Co.,
112 FOURTH AVE. (2 DOORS BELOW 12 ST.) NEW YORK.
OFFICER'S EQUIPMENTS, SILK & BUNTING, FLAGS, Military School Supplies.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION

WRITE FOR PRICES. **MILITARY GOODS,** ARMY AND NAVY
Caps, Swords, Belts, Shoulder Straps, Leggings, Hats, Etc.
J. H. WILSON CO., Ltd. 928 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
Successors to WM. H. WILSON.

"E. C." "SCHULTZE" and RIFLEITE.

Nitro Powders for Shotguns.
Nitro Powders for Rifles.

CLEAN, QUICK, ACCURATE and SMOKELESS.

Do not foul the gun nor clog the action, and do not pit the gunbarrel.

GUNCOTTON A SPECIALTY.

THE AMERICAN "E. C." & "SCHULTZE" GUNPOWDER CO., Ltd.

Works: OAKLAND, BERGEN COUNTY, N. J. Offices: 318 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

One of the best Recommendations for **THE CRANDALL PACKING CO.'S**

SECTIONAL COLD OIL PACKINGS EXPANSION
RING RING
is the fact of its being so extensively imitated with similar material boiled in oil.
Send for catalogue to
NEW YORK OFFICE. 136 Liberty Street.

For great tensile strength, elasticity and elongation coupled with unusual non-corrosive qualities

Castings and Propeller Wheels

MADE FROM **Parsons Manganese Bronze**

CANNOT BE EXCELLED.

....SOLE MAKERS **THE WM. CRAMP & SONS...**

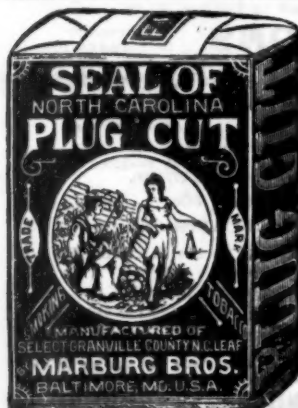
Write for particulars.

SHIP and ENGINE BUILDING COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa.

PENN MUTUAL LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Features specially adapted to officers of the Army and Navy. Policies incontestable. Send for information.



SEAL OF NORTH CAROLINA
PLUG-CUT
SMOKING TOBACCO.

**The Undisputed Leader of
Plug-Cut Smoking Tobaccos
Throughout the World.**

THE FINEST SUN-CURED TOBACCO
GROWN IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Granville County, North Carolina, is universally noted for the sweet superior-flavored leaf produced there. When sun-cured this Tobacco is unsurpassed anywhere in the world. Tobacco, like liquor, improves with age, and by storing the sun-cured Granville County leaf for several years, we obtain the superior tobacco used in this celebrated SEAL OF NORTH CAROLINA PLUG-CUT. It is cut from the plug, and makes a cool, delicious smoke which will not bite the tongue.

Beware of imitations. The original bears our firm's name.

MARBURG BROS., Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.
The American Tobacco Co., J. J. J. J.

RICE & DUVAL, ARMY AND NAVY TAILORS,

A. H. RICE. FASHIONABLE CIVILIAN DRESS. J. H. STRAHAN
231 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Opposite the Post Office

JOHN G. HAAS,
UNIFORMS.

No. 39 EAST ORANGE STREET, LANCASTER, PENN. S. W. COR. NEW YORK AVE. AND 14TH ST., N. W. WASHINGTON, D. C.
Well known to Army Officers for the past twenty-four years.

C. DOBLER & CO.,
84 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.
ARMY AND NAVY UNIFORMS,
AND HIGH CLASS CIVILIAN DRESS.

HENRY V. ALLIEN & CO. SUCCESSORS TO
HORSTMANN BROS. & ALLIEN
734 Broadway, New York City.

New Regulation Navy Caps and Shoulder Marks,
Army, Navy and National Guard Equipments, Army Macintoshes.

BOYLAN M'F'G COMPANY, Ltd.
MILITARY CLOTHIERS,
43 and 45 East 19th Street. NEW YORK

William H. Horstmann Company
Fifth and Cherry Streets PHILADELPHIA

Military Equipments

PRICE LIST
ON APPLICATION

Correctness in every detail
A thorough knowledge of the Regulations
and Requirements of the service

LEWIS NIXON,
SHIPBUILDER.
THE CRESCENT SHIPYARD.
OFFICE AND WORKS ELIZABETHPORT, NEW JERSEY.

CUN POWDER...
Military Powder of all grades
and Gun Cotton
Smokeless Powder for Shot Guns and Rifles
Sporting, Mining and Blasting Powder
E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO.
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.

AMERICAN ORDNANCE CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
RAPID FIRE GUNS AND AMMUNITION,
FOR
NAVAL, COAST, FIELD and MOUNTAIN SERVICE.

WASHINGTON OFFICE, BRIDGEPORT OFFICE, LYNN OFFICE,
1413 G St., N. W. 319 Crescent Ave. 44 Federal St.



LAFLIN & RAND SMOKELESS POWDERS

CATALOG ON
REQUEST.

REPRESENT THE HIGHEST DEVELOPMENT OF NITRO
COMPOUNDS. THEY ARE MANUFACTURED FOR ALL
ARMS, MILITARY AND SPORTING. IN ADDITION TO
POWDER THIS COMPANY ALSO MANUFACTURES
BLASTING APPARATUS, SAFETY FUSE, ETC.

LAFLIN & RAND POWDER CO., NEW YORK.